THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1825. Vol. 3....No. 33.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
At $2 per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

A Warehouse To Rent,

And immediate Possession given.

APPLY TO
Allen & Grant,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR,

40 bbls. ***MOLASSES,***

50 bales and small bags
COTTON,
100 Boxes ***TIN PLATES,***
200 Kegs ***JUNIATA NAILS,***
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 ***GLASS,***
25 do. ***BOTTLES,*** assorted.
3000 barrels ***SALT.***
20 do. ***MACKAREL.***
Cap. Printing & Wrapping
PAPER,
A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

CASH FOR RAGS.
April 15, 1825—tf

European, India and Domestic
GOODS.

A. WAY & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, at their store, in Market street, a large assortment of
Fresh Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Selected with care in New-York & Philadelphia, which they offer,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At a small advance.
ALSO,—JUST RECEIVED,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets,
One Bale Superior Scotch
INGRAIN CARPETING.
Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF
BOLTING CLOTHS,
WARRANTED
40 Sets Whittemore's Machine Cards,
Comb Plate and Card Cleaners.
April 1, 1825.—8t.

New-Lourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
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CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED, AND FANCY CUT,
Of every description.
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JOHN ROBINSON,
AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.
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AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCES.
James Hughes Esq. John Buntard, Louisville.
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HAS Returned, and tenders his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Will attend to all operations in his profession at Mr. Dennistion's Hotel, in Market street, or at the residence of applicants, if more agreeable.
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JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
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Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3 t90]

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LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

TO LET,
Two Dwelling Houses

In Fourth near Market street.
Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets

A DWELLING HOUSE and STORE ROOM, in Market Street, opposite the Allegheny Bridge.

Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

ALSO ON GROUND RENT.
TWELVE LOTS, on Smithfield Street, between Fourth Street and Diamond Alley.
Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
H. Holdship.
February 18—tf

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association
Have received, in addition to their former stock,
100 doz. SCYTHES, prime quality, warranted,
100 SICKLES,
75 SPADES and SHOVELS,
75 SOCKET SHOVELS,
10,000 lbs. COPPERAS,
2,000 COTTON YARN, Nos. 5 a 10,
Writing, Wrapping and Printing PAPER,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
MACHINE CARDS and COMB PLATE,
Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.
George Cochran, *of Rich'd.*
March 5, 1825—tf. Agent.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

PREMIUM SCYTHES.
Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants.
WHO HAVE ON HAND,

W. M.	Axes	D. B.	Axes
	Plough Irons		Plough Irons
	Trace Chains		Trace Chains
	Log Chains		Log Chains
	Hoes		Hoes

—ALSO—
SHOT, Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.
Pittsburgh, March 25. 10

BOARDING.
JAMES M'CONKEY
Has now opened and intends keeping
A Private Boarding House,
ON Fourth street, one door west of Market, and adjoining Messrs. Boggs & Wrenshall's store. The house is large, commodious, and in a central situation for business, either mercantile or professional, being but a short distance from the wharf, or public offices, where a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with
BOARDING & LODGING,
By the year, month, week, or day, as the case may be, on moderate terms. From many years' experience as an Inkeeper, in the city of Baltimore, Gettysburgh, &c. and a strict attention to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, and begs leave to refer to Jas. Riddle, Esq. Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Rev. Mr. Bascom, Messrs. Charles Avery & Co. Samuel Kingston, Esq. and Mr. George Boggs, merchant, all of this city
N. B. Wanted, a good house servant woman. One who can come well recomended as a cook, and can wash *well,* will receive liberal wages.
Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,
In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,
IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and convenient to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.
April 15, 1825—3m.

JOHN ALBREE,
South-West corner of Market St. and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Boots & Shoes,
Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance, for Cash or approved Credit.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment.
March 18—eotf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public out-cry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on
Saturday, the 21st day of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Irwin,* of, in and to a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Elizabeth township, one hundred and forty-two acres and sixteen perches and allowance, bounded by lands of Joseph Fitch, Alexander Irwin, John Mace, James Scott, and Robert Bailey, on which is erected a stone grist-mill, and cabin-roofed dwelling house and stable, and saw-mill. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Irwin, at the suit of *John Pearce.*
ALSO,—By virtue of a Testatum writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest, and claim of *Hugh M'Donnell, Sr.* of, in, and to a certain tract or parcel of Land, situate in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a poplar, thence south thirty-nine degrees east, one hundred and fifteen perches to a walnut, thence north eighty-two degrees east, one hundred and forty-two perches to a whiteoak, thence south forty-two degrees east, fifty-two perches to an ironwood, thence south sixty degrees west, fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence south twelve degrees west, fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence north thirty-six degrees west, twenty-six perches to a post, thence north forty five degrees west, twenty perches to a whiteoak, thence north forty-one degrees west, sixty-six perches to a whiteoak, thence north sixty-two degrees west, thirty six perches to a post, thence south twenty-seven and a half degrees west, one hundred and thirty-three perches to a walnut, thence north sixty-two degrees west, seventy six perches and six-tenths to a whiteoak and post, thence north twenty-seven and a half degrees east, one hundred and forty five perches to a white oak, thence south thirty perches to a whiteoak, thence north seventy-four degrees east, fifty-seven perches to a poplar, the place of beginning; adjoining lands of Francis Wilson's heirs, John Wall's heirs, John Henning, Charles Johnston, and William Sinnard; containing one hundred and fifty five acres and forty-nine perches, more or less, with allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. on which is erected a log house and barn, with other improvements, and of which about forty or fifty acres are cleared, and under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Hugh M'Donnell, Sr. at the suit of *Charles Johnston.*
L. Stewart, Shff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, April 27, 1825—3.

TO LET,
That Brick Tenement

SITUATE in Diamond Alley, between the Diamond and Wood St. now in the occupancy of L. Lambe, sign of the Diamond. The house has long been occupied as a Tavern, is very convenient, and is one of the best stands in the city. Possession given immediately.
S. Jones.
April 29, 1825—3t.

TO PRINTERS.
ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

THE NATION'S GUEST.
WM. SAVORY
INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has engraved an elegant
Masonic & Military Badge,
CONTAINING A CORRECT
LIKENESS OF LA FAYETTE,
To be worn in procession, and can be had at the stores of Boggs & Wrenshall, Eichbaum & Johnston, and Harris & Stockton.
May 6, 1825.—3t.

Improved Mode of Drawing,
Secured by letters patent, under seal of the U. S.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF LOTTERIES in conformity with the Act of Assembly, present to the public, the
FOURTH SCHEME
OF THE
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
The Drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in ONE DAY. The scheme and mode of awarding the Prizes being on an highly improved plan.

Scheme.

1 prize	of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 do.	of	10,000	is	10 000
1 do.	of	5,000	is	5,000
5 prizes	of	1,000	is	5,000
4 do.	of	500	is	2 000
20 do.	of	100	is	2,000
30 do.	of	50	is	1,500
50 do.	of	20	is	1,000
200 do.	of	10	is	2,000
300 do.	of	5	is	1,500
10,000 do.	of	2	is	20,000
10,612 Prizes				$70,000

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.
20.000 Tickets **$70.000**
Every prize payable in Cash sixty days after the Drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent

Mode of Drawing.
The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 each, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in this lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars, that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will each be entitled to a $2 prize.
☞The odd Nos. are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9
☞The even Nos. are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.
This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity
☞A ticket drawing a superior prize in this Lottery, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

JAS. L. HAWKINS,
NATHL. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. B. RINGGOLD,
Commissioners

Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	62

The drawing of this Lottery, will positively take place on the 18th day of May, 1825.
TICKETS & SHARES
In a variety of numbers, for sale at
CONINE'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
No. 32, Market St. near the Centre Market,
BALTIMORE.
☞All Tickets in the above Lottery, sold at CONINE'S, are signed by the Commissioners, and shares countersigned, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for all prizes they shall draw.
☞Orders from any part of the United States, will meet with the most strict attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
April 15, 1825—5t.

J. BYRNE,
Umbrella Manufacturer,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.
Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.
He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPANVARNISH,* for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.
December 10—eoly.

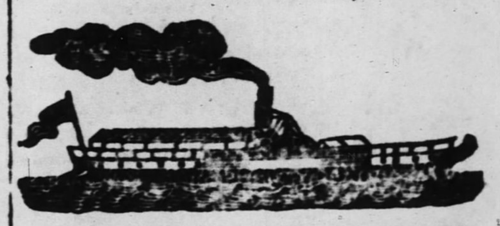
Lake Erie Steam Boat,

SUPERIOR,
J. SHERMAN, JR. MASTER,
WILL leave Buffalo, for Detroit, on the 20th instant, and her trips will be continued between those places regularly, during the season, leaving each respectively on the following days, to wit:—

From Buffalo at 9 A.M	*From Detroit at 4 P. M.*
April 20, 29,	April 25,
May 7, 16, 25,	May 3, 11, 20, 30,
June 4, 13, 21, 29,	June 8, 17, 25,
July 8, 16, 25,	July 4, 12, 20, 29,
Aug. 2, 10, 19, 27,	Aug. 6, 15, 23, 31,
Sept. 5, 14, 25,	Sept. 9, 19, 27,
Oct. 1, 10, 19, 28,	Oct. 5, 14, 24,
Nov.	Nov. 1

Passengers will be received at Erie, Grand River, Cleaveland, and Sandusky, as usual. The engine having been put in complete order, it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the regular sailing of the Boat.—The price of passage has also been reduced, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.
Buffalo, April 12, 1825.—[M.6.3t]

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The Steam Boat Phœnix,
BECKWITH, MASTER,
HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.
Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.
Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.
Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

WOOL.
THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase a quantity of
Common and half-blood Wool,
well washed on the sheep's back, for which they will pay one half cash, the other half in goods of their own manufacture. They have on hand, at the Fleece-Dale Woollen Manufactory, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Steubenville road,
BROAD CLOTHS,
Blue, black, and mixed Cassinetts,
Flannels, Blankets, &c.
Andw. & John Murphy.
May 6, 1825—3t

FURS, &c.
Beaver, Muskrat, Raccoon,
AND
BEAR SKINS,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
May 6, 1825—3t.

DOCTOR SPEER,
HAS COMMENCED
The Practice of Medicine,
In the City of Pittsburgh,
AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
March 18, 1825.

SALT-WORKS FOR SALE.
The Subscriber offers for Sale his
FARM AND SALT-WORKS,
IN Harrison county, Ohio, which is equal to any in the state. In payment he will receive the principal part in Goods. For particulars inquire of Eakin & Ledlie, Pittsburgh, or the subscriber, on the premises.
A. Farquhar.
April 29, 1825—3t.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of
County Commissioner,
at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

Monongahela Bridge.
AN ELECTION for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Clerk of the company for erection of a Bridge across the River Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the toll-house, on Monday, the 6th of June, to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.
John Thaw,
Treasurer.
May 6—3t

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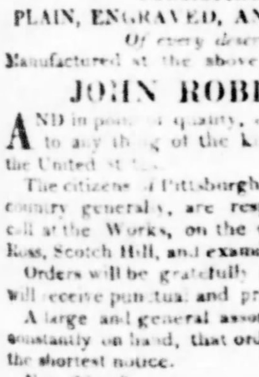

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The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

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JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
Assignees

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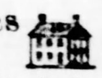
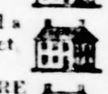


In Fourth near Market street.
Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets



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ALSO ON GROUND RENT,
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Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to
H. Holdship.
February 18—tf

THE PITTSBURGH
Manufacturing Association
Have received, in addition to their former stock,
100 doz. SCYTHES, prime quality, warranted,
100 SICKLES,
75 SPADES and SHOVELS,
75 SOCKET SHOVELS,
10,000 lbs. COPPERAS,
2,000 COTTON YARN, Nos. 5 a 10,
Writing, Wrapping and Printing PAPER,
WOOL CARDING MACHINES,
MACHINE CARDS and COMB PLATE,
Which they will sell at Wholesale Manufacturers' Prices.
George Cochran, *of Rich'd.*
March 5, 1825—tf. Agent.

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

PREMIUM SCYTHES.
Shaw's Premium Scythes,
Shaw's Superior Sickles,
M'Elheny's Sickles,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
Commission Merchants.
WHO HAVE ON HAND,

W. M. Axes		D. B. Axes	
Plough Irons		Plough Irons	
Trace Chains		Trace Chains	
Log Chains		Log Chains	
Hoes		Hoes	

—*ALSO*—
SHOT, Assorted,
Pig and Bar Lead.
Pittsburgh, March 25. 10

BOARDING.
JAMES M'CONKEY
Has now opened and intends keeping
A Private Boarding House,
ON Fourth street, one door west of Market, and adjoining Messrs. Boggs & Wrenshall's store. The house is large, commodious, and in a central situation for business, either mercantile or professional, being but a short distance from the wharf, or public offices, where a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with
BOARDING & LODGING,
By the year, month, week, or day, as the case may be, on moderate terms. From many years' experience as an Inkeeper, in the city of Baltimore, Gettysburgh, &c. and a strict attention to the comfortable accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage, and begs leave to refer to Jas. Riddle, Esq. Messrs. Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, Rev. Mr. Bascom, Messrs. Charles Avery & Co. Samuel Kingston, Esq. and Mr. George Boggs, merchant, all of this city
N. B. Wanted, a good house servant woman. One who can come well recomended as a cook, and can wash *well,* will receive liberal wages.
Pittsburgh, April 22, 1825.

MRS. J. C. BUTLER,
In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,
IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and convenient to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.
April 15, 1825—3m.

JOHN ALBREE,
South-West corner of Market St. and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
Boots & Shoes,
Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance, for Cash or approved Credit.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment.
March 18—eotf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public out-cry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on

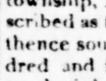
Saturday, the 21st day of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M

All the right, title, interest and claim of *John Irwin,* of, in and to a certain Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Elizabeth township, one hundred and forty-two acres and sixteen perches and allowance, bounded by lands of Joseph Fitch, Alexander Irwin, John Mace, James Scott, and Robert Bailey, on which is erected a stone grist-mill, and cabin-roofed dwelling house and stable, and saw-mill. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Irwin, at the suit of *John Pearce.*

ALSO,—By virtue of a Testatum writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest, and claim of *Hugh M'Donnell, Sr.* of, in, and to a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a poplar, thence south thirty-nine degrees east, one hundred and fifteen perches to a walnut, thence north eighty-two degrees east, one hundred and forty-two perches to a whiteoak, thence south forty-two degrees east, fifty-two perches to an ironwood, thence south sixty degrees west, fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence south twelve degrees west, fifty perches to a whiteoak, thence north thirty-six degrees west, twenty-six perches to a post, thence north forty five degrees west, twenty perches to a whiteoak, thence north forty-one degrees west, sixty-six perches to a whiteoak, thence north sixty-two degrees west, thirty six perches to a post, thence south twenty-seven and a half degrees west, one hundred and thirty-three perches to a walnut, thence north sixty-two degrees west, seventy six perches and six tenths to a whiteoak and post, thence north twenty-seven and a half degrees east, one hundred and forty five perches to a whiteoak, thence south thirty perches to a whiteoak, thence north seventy-four degrees east, fifty-seven perches to a poplar, the place of beginning; adjoining lands of Francis Wilson's heirs, John Wall's heirs, John Henning, Charles Johnston, and William Sinnard; containing one hundred and fifty five acres and forty-nine perches more or less, with allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. on which is erected a log house and barn, with other improvements, and of which about forty or fifty acres are cleared, and under fence. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Hugh M'Donnell, Sr. at the suit of *Charles Johnston.*

L. Stewart, Shff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, April 27, 1825—3.

TO LET,
That Brick Tenement



SITUATE in Diamond Alley, between the Diamond and Wood St. now in the occupancy of L. Lambe, sign of the Diamond. The house has long been occupied as a Tavern, is very convenient, and is one of the best stands in the city. Possession given immediately.
S. Jones.
April 29, 1825—3t.

TO PRINTERS.
ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

THE NATION'S GUEST.
WM. SAVORY
INFORMS the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has engraved an elegant
Masonic & Military Badge,
CONTAINING A CORRECT
LIKENESS OF LA FAYETTE,
To be worn in procession, and can be had at the stores of Boggs & Wrenshall, Eichbaum & Johnston, and Harris & Stockton.
May 6, 1825.—3t.

Improved Mode of Drawing,
Secured by letters patent, under seal of the U. S.
THE COMMISSIONERS OF LOTTERIES in conformity with the Act of Assembly, present to the public, the
FOURTH SCHEME
OF THE
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
The Drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in ONE DAY. The scheme and mode of awarding the Prizes being on an highly improved plan.
Scheme.

1 prize	of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 do.	of	10,000	is	10,000
1 do.	of	5,000	is	5,000
5 prizes	of	1,000	is	5,000
4 do.	of	500	is	2,000
20 do.	of	100	is	2,000
50 do.	of	50	is	1,500
50 do.	of	20	is	1,000
200 do.	of	10	is	2,000
300 do.	of	5	is	1,500
10,000 do.	of	2	is	20,000
10,612 Prizes				$70,000

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.
20.000 Tickets $70.000
Every prize payable in Cash sixty days after the Drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent
Mode of Drawing.
The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes above the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 each, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers in this lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of Twenty Thousand Dollars, that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an odd number, then every odd number in the scheme will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the scheme will each be entitled to a $2 prize.
☞The odd Nos. are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9
☞The even Nos. are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0
This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity
☞A ticket drawing a superior prize in this Lottery, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also.

JAS. L. HAWKINS,
NATHL. F. WILLIAMS,
JAS. B. RINGGOLD,
Commissioners

Tickets,	$5 00	Quarters,	$1 25
Halves,	2 50	Eighths,	62

The drawing of this Lottery, will positively take place on the 18th day of May, 1825.
TICKETS & SHARES
In a variety of numbers, for sale at
CONINE'S
Lottery & Exchange Office,
No. 32, Market St. near the Centre Market,
BALTIMORE.
☞All Tickets in the above Lottery, sold at CONINE'S, are signed by the Commissioners, and shares countersigned, thereby making the state of Maryland responsible for all prizes they shall draw.
☞Orders from any part of the United States, will meet with the most strict attention, if addressed to W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.
April 15, 1825—5t.

J. BYRNE,
Umbrella Manufacturer,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.
Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.
He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPAN VARNISH,* for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet-black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.
December 10—eoly.

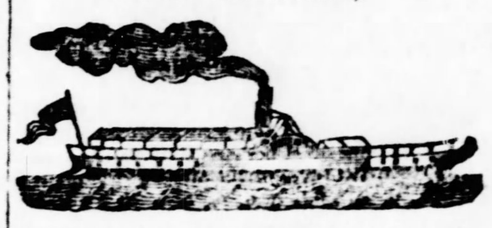
Lake Erie Steam Boat,

SUPERIOR,
J. SHERMAN, JR. MASTER,
WILL leave Buffalo, for Detroit, on the 20th instant, and her trips will be continued between those places regularly, during the season, leaving each respectively on the following days, to wit:—

From Buffalo at 9 A.M		*From Detroit at 4 P. M.*	
April 20, 29,		April 25,	
May 7, 16, 25,		May 3, 11, 20, 30,	
June 4, 13, 21, 29,		June 8, 17, 25,	
July 8, 16, 25,		July 4, 12, 20, 29,	
Aug. 2, 10, 19, 27,		Aug. 6, 15, 23, 31,	
Sept. 5, 14, 23,		Sept. 9, 19, 27,	
Oct. 1, 10, 19, 28,		Oct. 5, 14, 24,	
Nov.		Nov. 1	

Passengers will be received at Erie, Grand River, Cleaveland, and Sandusky, as usual. The engine having been put in complete order, it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the regular sailing of the Boat.—The price of passage has also been reduced, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers.
Buffalo, April 12, 1825.—[M.6.3t]

FOR ST. LOUIS,



The Steam Boat Phœnix,
BECKWITH, MASTER,
HAS this day commenced running between this place and the above port, and will continue as a regular Packet between the two places for the remainder of the season.
Dobbin, Forsyth & Co.
Agents, Louisville.
Tracey & Wahrendorff,
Agents, St. Louis.
Louisville, Ky. Feb. 22, 1825. [M.5—12t.]

WOOL.
THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase a quantity of
Common and half-blood Wool,
well washed on the sheep's back, for which they will pay one half cash, the other half in goods of their own manufacture. They have on hand, at the Fleece-Dale Woollen Manufactory, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Strabane road,
BROAD CLOTHS,
Blue, black, and mixed Cassinetts,
Flannels, Blankets, &c.
Andw. & John Murphy.
May 6, 1825—3t

FURS, &c.
Beaver, Muskrat, Raccoon,
AND
BEAR SKINS,
FOR SALE BY
R. Lindell & Co.
May 6, 1825—3t.

DOCTOR SPEER,
HAS COMMENCED
The Practice of Medicine,
In the City of Pittsburgh,
AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
March 18, 1825.

SALT-WORKS FOR SALE.
The Subscriber offers for Sale his
FARM AND SALT-WORKS,
IN Harrison county, Ohio, which is equal to any in the state. In payment he will receive the principal part in Goods. For particulars inquire of Eain & Ledlie, Pittsburgh, or the subscriber, on the premises.
A. Farquhar.
April 29, 1825—3t.

To the Electors of Allegheny County

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of
County Commissioner,
at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
John Patterson,
Late Clerk to Commissioners.
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

Monongahela Bridge.
AN ELECTION for President, Managers, Treasurer, and Clerk of the company for erection of a Bridge across the River Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the toll-house, on Monday, the 6th of June, to commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.
John Thaw,
Treasurer.
May 6—3*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1825.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FLAX.

This article is adapted to the soil and climate of the western part of Pennsylvania, and Ohio. It is now scarce and in demand at Baltimore and Philadelphia, at 8 a 10 cents per pound. Previous to the introduction of the cotton gin, and improved methods of cleaning and preparing for market the cotton wool of the south, the cultivation of the cotton plant was of little more importance there, than flax is to us at the present time. Large quantities of linen, bagging, and twine, are yearly imported; whilst our wheat, corn, lumber, &c. will not bear transportation to the seaports.

Should the improved method of dressing and preparing flax, as well as bleaching, be successfully introduced, and answer the purposes proposed, as noticed by the New-York Daily Advertiser, (in the article copied below,) flax may become a most extensive article of commerce, and a source of profitable manufacture—contributing not less to our prosperity, aided by habits of industry and economy, than cotton to the south, burthened with indolence, extravagance, and luxury.

With respect to the raising of flax, and improving its quality, it may be safely remarked, that *it should be pulled when green, before the seed is fully ripe, and water-rotted, to produce good flax.* Let that intended for seed be kept separate, and suffered to ripen in the usual way.—Flax, when suffered to ripen, is a severe scourge on land; when pulled green, it is not more severe than other crops. Should the machine described below, fail in its effects, or be neglected and not used, water-mills for dressing flax are of simple and easy construction, and well deserve the attention of our enterprising farmers and agricultural societies. Five hundred pounds of flax each, from one thousand farms in the western country, would, at seven cents per pound, (the price given at the Domestic Warehouse in this city,) produce a handsome item, say thirty-five thousand dollars, for exportation, which might, if found profitable, be extended ten or even one hundred fold, so as to produce, instead of thousands, some millions, in a few years.

I.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Flax Machine—Mr. J. L. F. Roumage has invented a machine for dressing Flax, which is intended to be worked either by man, horse, water or steam power, and is expected to operate with great despatch as well as perfection. The flax is taken without preparation, by rotting or otherwise, to the machine; which by a very simple operation breaks and dresses it; without injury to the fibre. The flax is then submitted to a process intended to extract the glutinous matter which he says is effected in twenty hours without the use of any acid or corrosive substance, and leaves it in state fit for the hackle.

Flax dressed in this manner is much stronger, and suffers less waste than when the common manner is used. The machine now constructed is only of half the intended size, but is able, with the work of a man and boy, to break about 400 pounds in a day. The inventor is satisfied that one of full power, and with the same labor would dress 1000 or 1200 pounds in that time.

The bleaching is effected by another process, and still without resorting to acids or corrosives and thus is prepared for manufacturing.

A machine of half size costs about $120, and may also be applied to the breaking of hemp; and canvass for sails, as well as every other fabric prepared and manufactured in this manner, will be found much more durable than any other.

From this description it will be seen that Mr. Roumage's invention promises a most important advantage to agriculture and manufactures. If he should be as successful as he expects, he will have accomplished what has long been considered a very desirable object both in Europe and America.

For the Gazette.

WOOL.

The facts stated with respect to wool, in my communication on this subject, were not intended to censure the proprietors of the Steubenville factory, but to show that there was a surplus of this important raw material, inviting the capitalist and manufacturer to erect new establishments, or to elicit inquiry into the best method of converting the surplus into the best channel of trade, for producing returns which might encourage the increase and growth of a most valuable branch of agricultural pursuit, so well adapted to our soil and climate. The proprietors of the Steubenville factory have been enabled, since the war, to purchase for cloth, at six or eight months credit, more wool than could be manufactured.

A writer under the signature of "Logan," in the last Wheeling Gazette, has taken a different view of the subject, under a false impression, that hostility to the Steubenville factory was intended, and asserts what every large wool-grower west of the mountains knows to be entirely without foundation, viz: "that they (the Steubenville factory) have at all times given cloths for wool as soon as delivered."—This bold assertion can only mislead those at a distance. Logan acknowledges, however, that "more wool was purchased than could be manufactured." This was the principal fact to which it was intended to invite the public attention, and which demonstrates the necessity and importance of new manufactories or new markets for this valuable and increasing commodity. It would afford the writer of this article great pleasure to learn, that cloth or money would be given for wool at the Steubenville factory on delivery, and if the remarks which he has submitted should contribute in any degree to enhance the value, increase the quantity, or improve the quality of the "golden fleece" of the [illegible] object will be in an equal degree obtained.

I.

The act, passed at the last session of our legislature, "authorizing the laying out of a state road from Pittsburgh to Union-Town," appointed Samuel Hamilton, of Allegheny county, Thomas Collins, of Fayette county, and Charles Fullwood, of Westmoreland county, to lay out and mark a road "from the south end of the Monongahela Bridge, at Pittsburgh, by way of Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, to Union-Town"—to meet at Pittsburgh on the 2d of May—to employ two chain-carriers, one axeman and staff-bearer, at 75 cents a day each, and to receive $1 50 each a day themselves, to be paid by the counties through which the road runs, in proportion to the distance in each.

LA FAYETTE.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1825.

Order for the reception and entertainment of General La Fayette.

THE committee appointed by the citizens of Pittsburgh, on the 24th of August last in conjunction with committees from the select and common councils, have agreed upon the following arrangements for the reception of LA FAYETTE.

I. That Dr. William H. Denny and Alexander M'Candless be a committee to procure an express and to obtain the earliest information of the arrival of the General at Wheeling, and also, with as much accuracy as possible, the time of his expected arrival at Pittsburgh—and that the same gentlemen be a committee to meet General La Fayette at Washington, and apprize him of the arrangements made for his reception and entertainment in this city.

II. When information shall have been obtained of the time the General may be expected to arrive, the above committee will notify Captain M. M. Murray, thereof, who will hold his troop in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to meet the general on his advance, as an escort.

In case General La Fayette should visit Mr. Gallatin prior to his visit to Pittsburgh, the following arrangements are recommended:—Gen. La Fayette, on leaving Mr. Gallatin's, will come by the way of Braddock's field. The Committee of Arrangement, together with the Troop and general Officers, will meet La Fayette at Braddock's field, on the afternoon of the day before his entrance into the city.—From Braddock's field, the party will take the route to Pittsburgh by the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road. The battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers, with such other volunteer companies as shall unite with them, to be drawn up at the Brick Tavern, on the turnpike, two miles from Pittsburgh. On the arrival of the General in view of the Arsenal, a salute will be fired. The Pittsburgh and other volunteers, on being joined by the General and his escort, will advance in column and precede him. The Mayor and Recorder of the city with the Presidents of the Councils, will receive him at the Turnpike Gate.

III. That a PROCESSION be formed in the following order:—

1. The different volunteer corps of the city of Pittsburgh, together with such other volunteer corps from this and the adjacent counties as may be willing to attend on the occasion, and who may give notice thereof to Major General Wilkins, who will take the command and issue the proper orders for the reception of such corps as may join the military of the city, and invite the officers and men of the U. S. Army at the Arsenal, to participate in the honors of the day.

2. The committee of arrangement on horseback.

3. General LA FAYETTE, with the Mayor of the city, in a carriage and four, escorted by Capt. Murray's troop of horse, and James R. Butler, N. B. Craig, John Irwin (of Ross) and Geo. A. Bayard, Marshals.

4. Revolutionary officers and soldiers.

Gen. W. La Fayette, in a carriage with the Recorder and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

6. The select and Common Councils of the city.

7. The Aldermen of the City.

8. The Judges of the Courts, County Officers and gentlemen of the bar.

9 The Clergy.

10. The gentlemen of the Medical profession.

11. The citizens.

That J. S. Riddle, C. H. Israell, T. B. Dallas, Dr. W. A. Simpson, James Ross, jun. Dr. J. Gazzam, John M'Kee, F. Bailey, F. Cotter, D. S. Sculley, William Leckey, and John Sampson, act as Marshals of the day, and wear such distinguishing badge as may be agreed upon among themselves.

In the event of Gen. Fayette's reaching this place by the way of Braddock's field, the procession will move into Penn-street, down Penn to Hand-street, up Hand to Liberty-street, down Liberty to Fourth street, up Fourth to Market-street, down Market to Water-street, up Water to Wood-street, up Wood-street to Darlington's Hotel. In the event of the General's reaching this place via Washington, the procession will assemble and form, at the foot of Liberty-street on the Monongahela river: proceed up Liberty-street to Smithfield-street and thence down Smithfield to the Monongahela Bridge. The procession will receive the General on his entrance into the city at the Monongahela bridge, and move along Smithfield to Fourth-street, down Fourth to Market-street, up Market to Liberty-street, up Liberty to Wood-street, and down Wood-street to Darlington's Hotel.

It is recommended that the Mayor enjoin it upon the proper officers, to have the streets through which the procession will pass, cleaned, and all obstructions either in the said streets, or in the footways, removed.

IV. That Maj. Craig, Col. Johnston, James Ross, Henry Baldwin, William Wilkins, Anthony Beelen, Harmer Denny, William Woods, Dr. F. Brunot, Charles Shaler, M. B. Lowrie, J. M. Snowden, and Thomas Barlow, be a committee to provide suitable accommodations for the General and his family at Darlington's Hotel; to furnish them with every thing necessary for their comfort and convenience; to introduce him to such persons as may be desirous of paying to him their respects; and generally to do whatever may be deemed suitable to an honorable and grateful reception of one of the earliest and most distinguished benefactors of the nation.

V. That the Hon. Charles Shaler be requested to present to the General a suitable address, tendering to him the congratulations of the citizens on his arrival among us, and expressive of the high sense they entertain of his distinguished and disinterested services.

VI. That the Hon. William Wilkins, Hon. J. S. Stevenson, Henry Baldwin, Benj. Bakewell, James Adams, James Riddle, Richard Bowen, W. Forward, and Joseph Patterson, esquires, be a committee to wait on the general and exhibit to him the different manufacturing establishments of the city, and such other objects of curiosity as he may desire to visit.

VII. That a subscription be opened for a public Ball, and that Messrs. R. Biddle, T. B. Dallas, S. Pettigrew, J. S. Riddle, A. Johnston, W. D. Duncan, J. Correy, Wm. Eichbaum, jun. and Otis C. Page, act as Managers.—And also, that a subscription be opened for a public Dinner, and that Messrs. James S. Stevenson, Wm. M'Candless, E. Pentland, A. Beelen, William Robinson, Jr. and John M'Donald, act as Managers.

VIII. On the departure of the general from the city, it is recommended, that the different committees, the troop of cavalry, the Pittsburgh volunteers and such other citizens as may choose to join, accompany the general in his departure from the city.

Resolved, That col. James Johnston, major Isaac Craig, capts. G. Peterson and Crawford, and all other revolutionary officers and soldiers in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, be invited to join in the procession, and that carriages be provided for their accommodation.

The general will doubtless appoint his own time for the reception of visitors. No citizen who shall behave himself with decency and propriety will be denied the pleasure of an introduction to his country's friend; but it is hoped that all will see the *absolute necessity* of conforming strictly to whatever regulations may be adopted. It is necessary both for the credit of the visitor, and the comfort and convenience of our distinguished guest.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Gazettes of the city.

JOHN M'DONALD, Chairman.
Attest—H. DENNY, Sec'ty.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

THE committee of arrangement for the reception of General La Fayette upon his intended visit to the city of Pittsburgh are desirous that the military should join the citizens in giving an appropriate welcome to this early and disinterested friend to the liberties of our country.

In obedience to the wishes of the committee, I have the pleasure of inviting the uniformed volunteer corps of Allegheny and the adjacent counties to assemble in this city upon the day of the arrival of the "Nation's Guest," and participate in the manifestations of the joy and gratitude which the happy occasion must excite.

It is expected that the general will be here upon the 25th of the present month. This however is uncertain, and the commanding officer of each corps will be pleased to endeavor to obtain as early information as possible of his approach.

From the corps intending to accept this invitation, I would be glad to receive notice as early as possible.

WM. WILKINS,
Maj. Gen. 15 Div. P. M.

Pittsburgh, May 9th, 1825.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

A LIST

Of General and Field Officers in the Army of the United States, who continued in service to the end of the War of the Revolution, or were deranged in pursuance of the acts of Congress.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Brigadier-Generals—James Reed, John Stark.

Colonels—Ethan Allen, Joseph Cilley, Henry Dearborn, George Reed, Seth Warner.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Samuel Stafford, Benjamin Titcomb.

Majors—Gideon Brownson, James Carr, Amos Morrill, Caleb Robinson, William Scott, Benjamin Wheteomb.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Major-Generals—William Heath, Henry Knox, Benjamin Lincoln.

Brigadier-Generals—John Glover, John Greaton, John Patterson, Rufus Putnam.

Colonels—John Bailey, Gamaliel Bradford, Timothy Bigelow, Jeduthan Baldwin, John Brooks, John Crane, David Cobb, David Henley, Henry Jaskson, Michael Jaskson, Thomas Marshall, James Mellon, Thomas Nixon, William Sheppard, Calvin Smith, Ebenezer Sprout, Benjamin Tupper, Joseph Vose, James Wesson.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Barachiah Basset, Samuel Carlton, Thomas Fernald, William Hull, Henry Haskell, Benjamin Holden, Noah Littlefield, Ezra Newell, Andrew Peters, John Popkins, William Stacey, Joseph Thompson, Elijah Vose, Daniel Whiting.

Majors—Noah Allen, Moses Ashley, William H. Ballard, John Burnham, Hodijah Baylies, Thomas Cogswell, Samuel Carr, Matthew Clarkson, Seth Drew, Samuel Darby, Caleb Gibbs, Moses Knapp, Robert Oliver, Joseph Pettingell, Isaac Pope, Billy Prior, William Perkins, Nathan Price, John Spur, Job Sumner, Lemuel Trescot, Samuel Tubbs, John Wiley, Nathan Winslow.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Major-General—Nathaniel Green.

Colonels—Israel Angell, William Barton, Jeremiah Olney, Henry Sherburne.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Silas Talbot, Samuel Ward.

Majors—William Blodget, William Bradford, John S. Dexter, Coggleshall Olney, William Peck, Simeon Thayer.

CONNECTICUT.

Major Generals—Israel Putnam, Samuel H. Parsons.

Brig. General—Jedediah Huntingdon.

Colonels—Philip B. Bradley, Zepulon Butler, Thomas Governor, Return J. Meigs, Josiah Starr, Elisha Sheldon, Heman Swift, Isaac Sherman, Samuel Willis, Samuel B. Webb.

Lieut. Colonels—Ebenezer Gray, Joseph Hart, Hezekiah Holdridge, David Humphreys, Ebenezer Huntingdon, Thomas Hobby, Jonathan Johnson, John Sumner, David F. Sill, Jonathan Trumbull.

Majors—Albert Chapman, Benjamin Throop, Willis Cliff, Samuel Johnson, Eli Levenworth, Daniel Lyman, Abner Pryor, Elisha Painter, David Smith, Benjamin Tallmadge, Amos Walbridge, Theodore Woodbridge, Robert Warner, John P. Wyllis, Joseph Wright.

NEW-YORK

Major General—Alexander McDougall.

Brig General—James Clinton.

Colonels—Donald Campbell, Philip Cortlands, Lewis Dubois, Peter Gansevoort, John Lamb, James Livingston, William Malcolm, Goose Van Shaick, Frederick Weisenfelts, Marinus Willett.

Lieut. Colonels—Jacobus Bruen, Robert Cochran, Uden Hay, Richard Livingston, Ebenezer Stevens, William S. Smith, Cornelius Van Dyke, Benjamin Walker.

Majors—Sebastian Bauman, John Davis, Nicholas Fish, John Graham, Samuel Logan, Stephen McDougall, Lewis Morris, George Nicholson, Richard Pratt, James Rosecranse.

NEW-JERSEY.

Brig. General—Elias Dayton.

Colonels—John N. Cummings, Ephraim Martin, Matthias Ogden, Israel Shreeve, Oliver Spencer.

Lieut. Colonels—John Conway, Jonathan Forman, Henry B. Livingston, Eleazer Lindsley, David Rhea.

Majors—Jeremiah Bruin, Joseph Bloomfield, Ichabod Burnett, William Barber, Nathan Rowman, John Burrows, Richard Cox, John Ross, Samuel Reading.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Major General—Arthur St. Clair.

Brig. Generals—Edward Hand, William Irvine, Anthony Wayne

Colonels—Daniel Broadhead, Richard Butler, William Butler, Henry Bricker, James Chambers, Thomas Craig, Richard Hampton, Adam Hubley, Francis Johnston, Robert Magaw, Stephen Moylan, Lewis Nicola, George Nagle, Andrew Porter, Walter Stewart, Fredrick Vernon.

Lieut Colonels—Stephen Bayard, Lewis Harmar, Samuel Hay, Josiah Harmar, John Murray, Francis Mentges, Caleb North, Thomas Robinson, Christopher Stewart, Tench Tilghman.

Majors—John Armstrong, William Alexander, Thomas Chitrch, Isaac Craig, Evan Edwards, Moore Pontleroy, David S. Franks, Jas. Grier, James Hamilton, John Hulings, Wm. McPherson, Thomas D. Moore, Francis Murphy, James Moore, Francis Proctor, James Parr, James Reid, George Tudor, Jeremiah Talbot.

DELAWARE.

Colonel—David Hall.

Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph Vaughan.

Majors—Nathaniel Mitchell, John Patterson.

MARYLAND.

Major Generals—William Smallwood

Brigadier Generals—Mordecai Gist, Otho H Williams.

Colonels—Peter Adams, John Gunby, John E. Howard, Josias Cawel Hall, Nathaniel Ramsey, Thomas Woodford, Ludwick Weltner.

Lieut Colonels—Uriah Forrest, Edward Tilland. Levin Winder.

Majors—Benja. Brookes, Wm. Dent Beall, Wm Brown, John Davidson, John Eccleston, Aquilla Giles, Henry Hardman, Thomas Lansdale. Thomas H. Luckett, John Lynch, James M'Henry, Alexander Roxbury, Jona. Silliman.

VIRGINIA.

Major General—Horatio Gates.

Brig. Generals—Peter Muhlenburg, Daniel Morgan, Charles Scott, George Weedon.

Colonels—George Baylor, Abraham Buford, Burgess Ball, Wm. Byrd, Wm. Heth, Christian Febiger, Richard Gill, John Gibson, John Green, Charles Hamilton, William Heth, Levin Hooke, Thomas Marshall, Holt Richeson, Josiah Parker, Edward Stevens, Henry Lee, George Mathews, John Neville, Wm. Russell, James Wood, Anthony W. White.

Lieut. Colonels—Richard C. Anderson, Samuel J. Cabell, Jonathan Clark, Edward Carrington, Thomas Gaskins, Samuel Hopkins, Samuel Hawes, Jno. Jameson, Thomas Posey, Richard Taylor, Oliver Fowles, Benj. Temple, William Washington, Gustavus B. Wallace, John Webb.

Majors—Peter B. Bruin, John Belfield, Wm. Cunningham, Wm Croghan, Wm. Richard Call, Jos. Crockett, Joseph Eccleston, Samuel Finley, Geo. Gilchrist, Thomas Hill, John Hays, Christian Holmer, David Hopkins, Wm. Lewis, Wm Moseley, John Poulson, Charles Pelham, Thomas Ridley, Smith Snead, David Stephenson, John Swan, William Taylor, John Wyllis, Andrew Waggener.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Major General—Robert Howe.

Brig. General—Jethro Sumner.

Colonels—James Armstrong, Thomas Clarke, Selby Harvey, Gideon Lamb, Archibald Lytle, John Patton, James Thackston.

Lieut. Colonels—John Armstrong, Wm. Davidson, Hardy Murfree,

Majors—Reading Blount, Thomas Donohoe, George Doherty, Thomas Hogg, Griffith J. McRee, John Nelson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Major General—William Moultrie.

Brig. General—Isaac Huger.

Colonels—Benard Beckman, Chas. C. Pinckney, Francis Marion.

Lieutenant Colonels—John F. Grimke, Wm Scott, Wm. Henderson.

Majors—Edmund M. Hyrne, Ephraim Mitchell, Isaac Harleston, Thomas Pinckney.

GEORGIA.

Brig. General Lachlin McIntosh.

Colonels—Samuel Elbert, John McIntosh.

Majors—John Habersham, Philip Lowe, Jos. Lane.

FOREIGN OFFICERS.

Major Generals—M. Duportail, Baron Steuben, Marquis La Fayette

Colonels—Thaddeus Kosciusko, —— Laumoy

Lieut Colonels—Cambray, Gouvion John Fernant Lewis de Fleury, Gimat. Wirbert.

Majors—Ferdinand de Brahm, J. Murnan, Geo Shaffner, —— Villfranche.

STATE UNKNOWN.

Colonel—Moses Hazen.

Lieut. Colonel—Edward Antill.

MR. INGHAM'S ADDRESS

To the People of the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Wayne, and Pike.

Fellow Citizens: The momentous duty, devolved by the constitution on the members of the last congress, has justly excited an earnest anxiety in the public mind, to become accurately and truly informed of every incident connected with the discharge of that duty. This alone would be a sufficient reason for the communication I am about to make to you, but I am also impelled by other considerations to solicit your attention at this time.

An occurrence which happened between Mr. Kremer, a member from this state, and Mr. Clay, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and now Secretary of State of the United States, has been made the occasion of not a little misrepresentation of my conduct and motives, as well by certain public prints, as by the Secretary of State himself. The latter has recently published an elaborate defence of his conduct, in reply to a communication addressed by Mr. Kremer to his constituents, on the 26th of Febuary last. In this paper Mr. Clay has deemed it necessary, in aid of his defence, to charge upon certain persons a "conspiracy," of which he says "Mr. Kremer was the organ." The allegations in support of this charge are, that Mr. Kremer was not the author of the letter to the Columbian Observer; that it was "afterwards adopted as his own," and "to Mr. Crowninshield, late Secretary of the Navy, he declared that he was not the author of the letter;" that "Mr. Kremer would no doubt have made a satisfactory atonement for the injury done him [Mr. Clay] if he had been left to the impulses of his native honesty;" that "Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, got hold of a paper which had been shown to Mr. Clay, containing an explanation, which it was stated Mr. Kremer was willing in his place to make," that "Mr. Ingham put the paper in his pocket, and advised Mr. Kremer not to take any step without the approbation of his friends," that, as Mr. Clay presumes, "he had taken, or rather there had been forced upon him, the advice of his friends and no more was heard of the apology."

Mr. Clay, by these allegations, unquestionably intends to transfer to others whom he designates as *conspirators*, and among whom he endeavors to give me a conspicuous place, as much as possible of the odium he acknowledges to have incurred. If this admitted of a doubt, I could refer to his frequent conversations with those who deemed it their interest to support him, in which, as I was informed, he directly imputed to me the authorship of the letter to the Columbian Observer.

Before I proceed to state facts upon this subject, it may be proper to remark, that I had but little intimacy with Mr. Kremer, before the publication of Mr. Clay's card—less, I am sure, than with any other of my colleagues. Thus circumstanced, I received the paper at my room containing Mr. Clay's card. The first thought suggested by its terms, was that it was a suicidal act of a *desponding* desperado. Further reflection, influenced by a knowledge of Mr. Clay's character and feelings, suggested that the act, however rash in appearance, was deliberately done. Subsequent events have confirmed this opinion. I repaired to the house about the usual time of assembling, where I met Mr. Kremer, and upon making some inquiries, he freely communicated to me the facts and circumstances upon which he relied for the support of the statements contained in his letter. Believing from the representations he made, that he could justify himself, I did not hesitate to give him my opinion whenever he desired it. He was assailed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the influence of whose patronage none can judge, who have not seen and felt it. This assailant was also an aspirant for the presidency of the United States, whose friends, as they often said in my hearing, "held the balance of the approaching election in their hands." Mr. Clay was therefore not only armed with present but prospective power. He had evinced in his card the deepest indignation, and had his intemperate vengeance been directed exclusively against Mr. Kremer, his character as an honest man, and his relation to me as representative from the same state, imposed an obligation of duty to endeavor to have justice done him.

Such was the common feeling of nearly the whole delegation, and if I have become more conspicuous in this matter than my colleagues, I owe it chiefly to the malignity of Mr. Clay; but there were other considerations, uniting with those already mentioned, to determine my conduct upon this occasion. There was, in Mr. Clay's card, a tone of menace, which he seemed to have thought he could not make strong enough for his purpose, without the use of bullying epithets. The menace embraced the whole Pennsylvania delegation, and I had no doubt but it was purposely written, not only to deter them, but others, from pursuing the freedom in their correspondence, of which Mr. Clay has since complained so heavily. "Letters," says he, "were issued from the manufactory at Washington, to some luminaries after performing long journeys, for Washington consumption." He was attacked, by means of these Washington letters, "simultaneously, from Boston to Charleston." "A crisis appeared to have arisen in his public life," and he "issued his card!" The card was therefore intended, as it now acknowledged, for other letter writers than Mr. Kremer, who were to be deterred from writing by this new species of political argument. Mr. Kremer was to be the ostensible target, while the fire was intended for others; and to give his movements a more imposing and comprehensive effect, the Pennsylvania delegation was to be represented as the instigators, purposely made up of persons as to make reputation seem impossible. In support of this impression, as to the origin of Mr. Clay in framing his card, I found, after my arrival at the house, on the morning it first appeared, that his friends had required of the Pennsylvania delegation, that unless some one would save the letter, ALL must disavow it. The proposition was, however, rejected by the delegation generally, as it deserved to be, and the project was soon after abandoned.

This was the first disappointment Mr. Clay met with in the expected effect of his famous card, and his indignation was levelled at those whom he supposed most active in frustrating his purpose. I claim no merit however on this account. My colleagues required no prompting from me to resist such a procedure would expose the delegation to derision and contempt. One member from the state had written a letter offensive to the Speaker, who determines to make the whole delegation answerable for it—with a vindictive threat of personal responsibility—unless the author "dare unveil himself." By the same rule, if the Pennsylvania delegation had not been designated, he might have extended the menace to both houses of congress. Such discipline might do well for the government of convicts, but it could not be tolerated when attempted to be exercised over the representatives of the people of the United States. Pennsylvania had offended Mr. Clay by her united vote for the Hero of New-Orleans. Her position in the union, and her steady character, gave her great power, which Mr. Clay knew, *from experiment*, was not easy to be controlled for his purposes; therefore, whether he regarded the past or the future, there were motives for a man of his feelings and political habits to desire the prostration of that power. Had he succeeded in the attempt to degrade her whole representation, as he wished and expected, it would no doubt have contributed to this object. I will not insult your virtue and intelligence by shunning any favor for myself in resisting the scheme of Mr. Clay, thus to degrade my native state. I have only done my duty. Had I done otherwise, I should deserve your execration. Mr. Kremer never asked my advice as to avowing himself. He had made up his mind before I saw him, and did not attempt to conceal, for a moment, that he was the author of the letter, avowing that he had written several others of the same import to persons, all of whom he could not recollect.

As Mr. Clay and his friends had extended the menace to the whole delegation, I should have felt some delicacy in urging Mr. Kremer to an avowal.—I had indeed little opportunity of advising him, for I do not recollect to have seen him during the day preceding the publication of his card. He was absent from the house, I am confident, for I well remember that inquiries were made respecting him, and it was said that he was very expert in shooting with a rifle, and had gone to try a new one, which he had purchased the day before. On the following morning, Mr. Kremer's card was issued, and a new "crisis appeared to have arisen in Mr. Clay's public life!" As soon as he had read it, he took his resolution, and determined to make his appeal to the house. This new movement was evidently a change of position; he had therefore been foiled in his first and second hope.

The subject was suddenly brought before the house, when it became the duty of every member to consider the principles involved in this case, that he might so act as to make it a safe precedent for the future. After ordering Mr. Clay's appeal to be placed on the journals, the motion to commit was postponed until the next day: but it is proper to remark here, that immediately before Mr. Clay made his appeal, he was actively engaged in endeavoring to drill members into his plans. The house, of all places in the world, was the theatre most favorable for his operations in such a case. It was there his power was most felt; there he had dispensed his patronage for many years; there his prospective influence would be soonest appreciated; he knew how to draw every cord and touch every wire. Great as this power was, he was unwilling to rely upon it alone. He adverted to the political organization of the house. His own friends were about fifty-five in number. These he was sure of, for they had determined to risk their fate with him on a more trying point. Mr. Adam's friends were about sixty two. These he was also sure of, for he still "held the balance in his hand." A single vote of any one of five states would have prostrated their high hopes. Mr. Crawford's force was about fifty-four. If a part of these could be secured, he was sure of success; he therefore directed his whole skill to make a diversion among them, in which he so far succeeded as to venture upon his new resolution.

Such were the arrangements on his part for an eventual discussion and contest, and I would not be blind to what was seen by every one else. Expecting the commitment to prevail, and having heard that Mr. Clay's friends had been caucussing for a committee to be balloted for by the house, with a view to have justice done to Mr. Kremer, I waited on a friend and colleague of Mr. Clay. I proposed to him that the colleagues of both should agree upon a committee, to be composed of the most dispassionate and unprejudiced members in the house, to have it understood among the members generally that such an arrangement existed, and if they thought proper to vote for such committee, it would tend to promote justice and avoid excitement. Mr. Clay's colleague refused to entertain my proposition, and when I offered to make another, he refused *to hear it*. Upon mentioning this fact to a gentleman well acquainted with Mr. Clay, he observed that "Mr. Clay will never lose the game by neglecting to make the most of his "trumps." My own opinion as to the impropriety and unconstitutionality of the procedure so far as Mr. Kremer was intended to be implicated, was previously fully made up, and I made the proposal as well for the purpose of testing the truth of the rumour of the caucussing, as for securing justice to a colleague under the anticipated decision of the house.

With the distinguished gentleman who opened the debate against the appointment of the committee [Mr. Archer of Virginia] I never exchanged a word on the subject, nor was there any concert that I am aware of, either before or during the discussion.—The course which the discussion took was, however, evidently unexpected to Mr. Clay, and excited the greatest uneasiness. Soon after it commenced, several of his friends were seen most actively engaged in endeavoring to extort from Mr. Kremer some apology for his letter. They pursued him and beset him upon every resting place through the inner and outer lobbies of the house. Their movements attracted the notice of every one within view. Mr. Kremer was flattered and soothed by all the arts that could be brought to bear upon him to offer some explanation, the condition of which was to be a stoppage of all further proceedings. Mr. Kremer's situation was almost as enviable as that of Mr. Clay, when enjoying his "posthumous honors." He remarked to several members in my hearing, "that a most surprising change had taken place." "I have suddenly become," said he, "the cleverest fellow in the world: no people treat me with so much civility and kindness as Mr. Clay's best friends: my letter, they now say, contains nothing against Mr. Clay, and all they want of me is, that I would say that I did not mean more than my letter imports."

These importunities were not confined to Mr. Kremer, but more than one of his colleagues were solicited to use their influence with him. His uniform declaration in answer to these artful entreaties was, that "the letter must explain itself; that he could support all he had said, and would retract nothing." He sometimes added, "that the only direct charge against Mr. Clay was, that he had transferred to Mr. Adams," and when it was urged upon him that the letter contained no charge of corruption against Mr. Clay, as was frequently done, it is not improbable that he may have assented; from which Mr. Little and Mr. Digge, obtained the foundation of their statement. The corroboration of three witnesses to the precise form of words in a sentence of some length, spoken casually in conversation, is not exactly the strongest evidence of substantial accuracy. All who have any experience on such subjects know, that conversations are never recollected by different persons in the same words. I have supposed, and it possible that some admission as to the character of his letter, by Mr. Kremer, was made to Mr. Brent and Mr. Little, because I am sure they would not intentionally misstate a fact. I am equally sure, however, that they were misled by a reliance upon their memories because the paper which Mr. Clay says I put in my pocket was essentially different from Messrs. Brent and Co's. subsequent statement.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1825.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FLAX.

This article is adapted to the soil and climate of the western part of Pennsylvania, and Ohio. It is now scarce and in demand at Baltimore and Philadelphia, at 8 a 10 cents per pound. Previous to the introduction of the cotton gin, and improved methods of cleaning and preparing for market the cotton wool of the south, the cultivation of the cotton plant was of little more importance there, than flax is to us at the present time. Large quantities of linen, bagging, and twine, are yearly imported; whilst our wheat, corn, lumber, &c. will not bear transportation to the seaports.

Should the improved method of dressing and preparing flax, as well as bleaching, be successfully introduced, and answer the purposes proposed, as noticed by the New-York Daily Advertiser, (in the article copied below,) flax may become a most extensive article of commerce, and a source of profitable manufacture—contributing not less to our prosperity, aided by habits of industry and economy, than cotton to the south, burthened with indolence, extravagance, and luxury.

With respect to the raising of flax, and improving its quality, it may be safely remarked, that *it should be pulled when green, before the seed is fully ripe, and water-rotted, to produce good flax.* Let that intended for seed be kept separate, and suffered to ripen in the usual way.—Flax, when suffered to ripen, is a severe scourge on land; when pulled green, it is not more severe than other crops. Should the machine described below, fail in its effects, or be neglected and not used, water-mills for dressing flax are of simple and easy construction, and well deserve the attention of our enterprising farmers and agricultural societies. Five hundred pounds of flax each, from one thousand farms in the western country, would, at seven cents per pound, (the price given at the Domestic Warehouse in this city,) produce a handsome item, say thirty-five thousand dollars, for exportation, which might, if found profitable, be extended ten or even one hundred fold, so as to produce, instead of thousands, some millions, in a few years.

I.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Flax Machine—Mr. J. L. F. Roumage has invented a machine for dressing Flax, which is intended to be worked either by man, horse, water or steam power, and is expected to operate with great despatch as well as perfection. The flax is taken without preparation, by rotting or otherwise, to the machine; which by a very simple operation breaks and dresses it; without injury to the fibre. The flax is then submitted to a process intended to extract the glutinous matter which he says is effected in twenty hours without the use of any acid or corrosive substance, and leaves it in state fit for the hackle.

Flax dressed in this manner is much stronger, and suffers less waste than when the common manner is used. The machine now constructed is only of half the intended size, but is able, with the work of a man and boy, to break about 400 pounds in a day. The inventor is satisfied that one of full power, and with the same labor would dress 1000 or 1200 pounds in that time.

The bleaching is effected by another process, and still without resorting to acids or corrosives and thus is prepared for manufacturing.

A machine of half size costs about $120, and may also be applied to the breaking of hemp; and canvass for sails, as well as every other fabric prepared and manufactured in this manner, will be found much more durable than any other.

From this description it will be seen that Mr. Roumage's invention promises a most important advantage to agriculture and manufactures. If he should be as successful as he expects, he will have accomplished what has long been considered a very desirable object both in Europe and America.

For the Gazette.

WOOL.

The facts stated with respect to wool, in my communication on this subject, were not intended to censure the proprietors of the Steubenville factory, but to show that there was a surplus of this important raw material, inviting the capitalist and manufacturer to erect new establishments, or to elicit inquiry into the best method of converting the surplus into the best channel of trade, for producing returns which might encourage the increase and growth of a most valuable branch of agricultural pursuit, so well adapted to our soil and climate. The proprietors of the Steubenville factory have been enabled, since the war, to purchase for cloth, at six or eight months credit, more wool than could be manufactured.

A writer under the signature of "Logan," in the last Wheeling Gazette, has taken a different view of the subject, under a false impression, that hostility to the Steubenville factory was intended, and asserts what every large wool-grower west of the mountains knows to be entirely without foundation, viz: "that they (the Steubenville factory) have at all times given cloths for wool as soon as delivered."—This bold assertion can only mislead those at a distance. Logan acknowledges, however, that "more wool was purchased than could be manufactured." This was the principal fact to which it was intended to invite the public attention, and which demonstrates the necessity and importance of new manufactories or new markets for this valuable and increasing commodity. It would afford the writer of this article great pleasure to learn, that cloth or money would be given for wool at the Steubenville factory on delivery, and if the remarks which he has submitted should contribute in any degree to enhance the value, increase the quantity, or improve the quality of the "golden fleece" of the [illegible] object will be in an equal degree obtained.

I.

The act, passed at the last session of our legislature, "authorizing the laying out of a state road from Pittsburgh to Union-Town," appointed Samuel Hamilton, of Allegheny county, Thomas Collins, of Fayette county, and Charles Fullwood, of Westmoreland county, to lay out and mark a road "from the south end of the Monongahela Bridge, at Pittsburgh, by way of Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, to Union-Town"—to meet at Pittsburgh on the 2d of May—to employ two chain-carriers, one axeman and staff-bearer, at 75 cents a day each, and to receive $1 50 each a day themselves, to be paid by the counties through which the road runs, in proportion to the distance in each.

LA FAYETTE.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1825.

Order for the reception and entertainment of GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

THE committee appointed by the citizens of Pittsburgh, on the 24th of August last in conjunction with committees from the select and common councils, have agreed upon the following arrangements for the reception of LA FAYETTE.

I. That Dr. William H. Denny and Alexander M'Candless be a committee to procure an express and to obtain the earliest information of the arrival of the General at Wheeling, and also, with as much accuracy as possible, the time of his expected arrival at Pittsburgh—and that the same gentlemen be a committee to meet General La Fayette at Washington, and apprize him of the arrangements made for his reception and entertainment in this city.

II. When information shall have been obtained of the time the General may be expected to arrive, the above committee will notify Captain M. M Murray, thereof, who will hold his troop in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to meet the general on his advance, as an escort.

In case General La Fayette should visit Mr. Gallatin prior to his visit to Pittsburgh, the following arrangements are recommended:—Gen. La Fayette, on leaving Mr. Gallatin's, will come by the way of Braddock's field. The Committee of Arrangement, together with the Troop and general Officers, will meet La Fayette at Braddock's field, on the afternoon of the day before his entrance into the city.—From Braddock's field, the party will take the route to Pittsburgh by the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road. The battalion of Pittsburgh Volunteers, with such other volunteer companies as shall unite with them, to be drawn up at the Brick Tavern, on the turnpike, two miles from Pittsburgh. On the arrival of the General in view of the Arsenal, a salute will be fired. The Pittsburgh and other volunteers, on being joined by the General and his escort, will advance in column and precede him. The Mayor and Recorder of the city with the Presidents of the Councils, will receive him at the Turnpike Gate.

III. That a PROCESSION be formed in the following order:—

1. The different volunteer corps of the city of Pittsburgh, together with such other volunteer corps from this and the adjacent counties as may be willing to attend on the occasion, and who may give notice thereof to Major General Wilkins, who will take the command and issue the proper orders for the reception of such corps as may join the military of the city, and invite the officers and men of the U. S. Army at the Arsenal, to participate in the honors of the day.

2. The committee of arrangement on horseback.

3. General LA FAYETTE, with the Mayor of the city, in a carriage and four, escorted by Capt. Murray's troop of horse, and James R. Butler, N. B. Craig, John Irwin (of Ross) and Geo. A. Bayard, Marshals.

4. Revolutionary officers and soldiers.

Geo W. La Fayette, in a carriage with the Recorder and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

6. The select and Common Councils of the city.

7. The Aldermen of the City.

8. The Judges of the Courts, County Officers and gentlemen of the bar.

9 The Clergy.

10. The gentlemen of the Medical profession.

11. The citizens.

That J. S. Riddle, C. H. Israell, T. B. Dallas, Dr. W. A. Simpson, James Ross, jun. Dr. J. Gazzam, John M'Kee, F. Bailey, F. Cotter, D. S. Sculley, William Leckey, and John Sampson, act as Marshals of the day, and wear such distinguishing badge as may be agreed upon among themselves.

In the event of Gen. Fayette's reaching this place by the way of Braddock's field, the procession will move into Penn-street, down Penn to Hand-street, up Hand to Liberty-street, down Liberty to Fourth street, up Fourth to Market-street, down Market to Water-street, up Water to Wood-street, up Wood-street to Darlington's Hotel. In the event of the General's reaching this place via Washington, the procession will assemble and form, at the foot of Liberty-street on the Monongahela river: proceed up Liberty-street to Smithfield-street and thence down Smithfield to the Monongahela Bridge. The procession will receive the General on his entrance into the city at the Monongahela bridge, and move along Smithfield to Fourth-street, down Fourth to Market-street, up Market to Liberty-street, up Liberty to Wood-street, and down Wood-street to Darlington's Hotel.

It is recommended that the Mayor enjoin it upon the proper officers, to have the streets through which the procession will pass, cleaned, and all obstructions either in the said streets, or in the footways, removed.

IV. That Maj. Craig, Col. Johnston, James Ross, Henry Baldwin, William Wilkins, Anthony Beelen, Harmer Denny, William Woods, Dr. F. Brunot, Charles Shaler, M. B. Lowrie, J. M. Snowden, and Thomas Barlow, be a committee to provide suitable accommodations for the General and his family at Darlington's Hotel; to furnish them with every thing necessary for their comfort and convenience; to introduce him to such persons as may be desirous of paying to him their respects; and generally to do whatever may be deemed suitable to an honorable and grateful reception of one of the earliest and most distinguished benefactors of the nation.

V. That the Hon. Charles Shaler be requested to present to the General a suitable address, tendering to him the congratulations of the citizens on his arrival among us, and expressive of the high sense they entertain of his distinguished and disinterested services.

VI. That the Hon. William Wilkins, Hon. J. S. Stevenson, Henry Baldwin, Benj. Bakewell, James Adams, James Riddle, Richard Bowen, W. Forward, and Joseph Patterson, esquires, be a committee to wait on the general and exhibit to him the different manufacturing establishments of the city, and such other objects of curiosity as he may desire to visit.

VII. That a subscription be opened for a public Ball, and that Messrs. R. Biddle, T. B. Dallas, S. Pettigrew, J. S. Riddle, A. Johnston, W. D. Duncan, J. Correy, Wm. Eichbaum, jun. and Otis C. Page, act as Managers.—And also, that a subscription be opened for a public Dinner, and that Messrs. James S. Stevenson, Wm. M'Candless, E. Pentland, A. Beelen, William Robinson, Jr. and John M'Donald, act as Managers.

VIII. On the departure of the general from the city, it is recommended, that the different committees, the troop of cavalry, the Pittsburgh volunteers and such other citizens as may choose to join, accompany the general in his departure from the city.

Resolved, That col. James Johnston, major Isaac Craig, capts. G. Peterson and Crawford, and all other revolutionary officers and soldiers in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, be invited to join in the procession, and that carriages be provided for their accommodation.

The general will doubtless appoint his own time for the reception of visitors. No citizen who shall behave himself with decency and propriety will be denied the pleasure of an introduction to his country's friend; but it is hoped that all will see the *absolute necessity* of conforming strictly to whatever regulations may be adopted. It is necessary both for the credit of the visitor, and the comfort and convenience of our distinguished guest.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published for the information of the citizens.

JOHN M'DONALD, Chairman.

Attest—H. DENNY, Sec'ry.

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

THE committee of arrangement for the reception of General La Fayette upon his intended visit to the city of Pittsburgh are desirous that the military should join the citizens in giving an appropriate welcome to this early and disinterested friend to the liberties of our country.

In obedience to the wishes of the committee, I have the pleasure of inviting the uniformed volunteer corps of Allegheny and the adjacent counties to assemble in this city upon the day of the arrival of the "Nation's Guest," and participate in the manifestations of the joy and gratitude which the happy occasion must excite.

It is expected that the general will be here upon the 25th of the present month. This however is uncertain, and the commanding officer of each corps will be pleased to endeavor to obtain as early information as possible of his approach.

From the corps intending to accept this invitation, I would be glad to receive notice as early as possible.

WM. WILKINS,
Maj. Gen. 15 Div. P. M.

Pittsburgh, May 9th, 1825.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

A LIST

Of General and Field Officers in the Army of the United States, who continued in service to the end of the War of the Revolution, or were deranged in pursuance of the acts of Congress.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Brigadier-Generals—James Reed, John Stark.

Colonels—Ethan Allen, Joseph Cilley, Henry Dearborn, George Reed, Seth Warner.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Samuel Stafford, Benjamin Titcomb.

Majors—Gideon Brownson, James Carr, Amos Morrill, Caleb Robinson, William Scott, Benjamin Whetcomb.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Major-Generals—William Heath, Henry Knox, Benjamin Lincoln.

Brigadier-Generals—John Glover, John Greaton, John Patterson, Rufus Putnam.

Colonels—John Bailey, Gamaliel Bradford, Timothy Bigelow, Jeduthan Baldwin, John Brooks, John Crane, David Cobb, David Henley, Henry Jackson, Michael Jackson, Thomas Marshall, James Mellon, Thomas Nixon, William Sheppard, Calvin Smith, Ebenezer Sprout, Benjamin Tupper, Joseph Vose, James Wesson.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Barachiah Basset, Samuel Carlton, Thomas Fernald, William Hull, Henry Haskell, Benjamin Holden, Noah Littlefield, Ezra Newell, Andrew Peters, John Popkins, William Stacey, Joseph Thompson, Elijah Vose, Daniel Whiting.

Majors—Noah Allen, Moses Ashley, William H. Baillard, John Burnham, Hodijah Baylies, Thomas Cogswell, Samuel Carr, Matthew Clackson, Seth Drew, Samuel Darby, Caleb Gibbs, Moses Knapp, Robert Oliver, Joseph Pettingell, Isaac Pope, Billy Prior, William Perkins, Nathan Price, John Spur, Job Sumner, Lemuel Trescot, Samuel Tubbs, John Wiley, Nathan Winslow.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Major-General—Nathaniel Green.

Colonels—Israel Angell, William Barton, Jeremiah Olney, Henry Sherburne.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Silas Talbot, Samuel Ward.

Majors—William Blodget, William Bradford, John S. Dexter, Coggleshall Olney, William Peck, Simeon Thayer.

CONNECTICUT.

Major Generals—Israel Putnam, Samuel H. Parsons.

Brig. General—Jedediah Huntingdon.

Colonels—Philip B Bradley, Zebulon Butler, Thomas Governor, Return J. Meigs, Josiah Starr, Elisha Sheldon, Heman Swift, Isaac Sherman, Samuel Willis, Samuel B. Webb.

Lieut. Colonels—Ebenezer Gray, Joseph Hart, Hezekiah Holdridge, David Humphreys, Ebenezer Huntingdon, Thomas Hobby, Jonathan Johnson, John Sumner, David F. Sill, Jonathan Trumbull.

Majors—Albert Chapman, Benjamin Throop, Willis Clift, Samuel Johnson, Eli Levenworth, Daniel Lyman, Abner Pryor, Elisha Painter, David Smith, Benjamin Tallmadge, Amos Walbridge, Theodore Woodbridge, Robert Warner, John P. Wyllis, Joseph Wright.

NEW-YORK

Major General—Alexander McDougall.

Brig General—James Clinton.

Colonels—Donald Campbell, Philip Cortlands, Lewis Dubois, Peter Gansevoort, John Lamb, James Livingston, William Malcolm, Goose Van Shaick, Frederick Weisenfelts, Marinus Willett.

Lieut. Colonels—Jacobus Bruen, Robert Cochran, Uden Hay, Richard Livingston, Ebenezer Stevens, William S. Smith, Cornelius Van Dyke, Benjamin Walker.

Majors—Sebastian Bauman, John Davis, Nicholas Fish, John Graham, Samuel Logan, Stephen McDougall, Lewis Morris, George Nicholson, Richard Pratt, James Rosecranse.

NEW-JERSEY.

Brig. General—Elias Dayton.

Colonels—John N. Cummings, Ephraim Martin, Matthias Ogden, Israel Shreeve, Oliver Spencer.

Lieut. Colonels—John Conway, Jonathan Forman, Henry B. Livingston, Eleazer Lindsley, David Rhea.

Majors—Jeremiah Bruin, Joseph Bloomfield, Ichabod Burnett, William Barber, Nathan Rowman, John Burrows, Richard Cox, John Ross, Samuel Reading.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Major General—Arthur St. Clair.

Brig. Generals—Edward Hand, William Irvine, Anthony Wayne.

Colonels—Daniel Broadhead, Richard Butler, William Butler, Henry Bricker, James Chambers, Thomas Craig, Richard Hampton, Adam Hubley, Francis Johnston, Robert Magaw, Stephen Moylan, Lewis Nicola, George Nagle, Andrew Porter, Walter Stewart, Fredrick Vernon.

Lieut Colonels—Stephen Bayard, Lewis Harmar, Samuel Hay, Josiah Harmar, John Murray, Francis Mentges, Caleb North, Thomas Robinson, Christopher Stewart, Tench Tilghman.

Majors—John Armstrong, William Alexander, Thomas Church, Isaac Craig, Evan Edwards, Moore Fontleroy, David S. Franks, Jas. Grier, James Hamilton, John Hulings, Wm. McPherson, Thomas D. Moore, Francis Murphy, James Moore, Francis Proctor, James Parr, James Reid, George Tudor, Jeremiah Talbot.

DELAWARE.

Colonel—David Hall.

Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph Vaughan.

Majors—Nathaniel Mitchell, John Patterson.

MARYLAND.

Major Generals—William Smallwood

Brigadier Generals—Mordecai Gist, Otho H Williams.

Colonels—Peter Adams, John Gunby, John E. Howard, Josias Cawel Hall, Nathaniel Ramsay, Thomas Woodford, Ludwick Weltner.

Lieut Colonels—Uriah Forrest, Edward Tillard, Levin Winder.

Majors—Benja. Brookes, Wm. Dent Beall, Wm Brown, John Davidson, John Eccleston, Aquilla Giles, Henry Hardman, Thomas Lansdale, Thomas H. Luckett, John Lynch, James M'Henry, Allexander Roxbury, Jona. Silliman.

VIRGINIA.

Major General—Horatio Gates.

Brig Generals—Peter Muhlenburg, Daniel Morgan, Charles Scott, George Weedon.

Colonels—George Baylor, Abraham Buford, Burgess Hall, Wm. Davies, Wm. Drake, Christian Febiger, Nathaniel Gist, John Gibson, John Green, Charles Harrison, William Heth, Levin Joynes, Henry Lee, George Matthews, John Neville, Wm. Russell, James Wood, Anthony W. White.

Lieut. Colonels—Richard C. Anderson, Samuel J. Cabell, Jonathan Clark, Edward Carrington, Thomas Gaskins, Samuel Hopkins, Samuel Hawes, Jno. Jameson, Thomas Posey, Richard Taylor, Oliver Fowles, Benj. Temple, William Washington, Gustavus B. Wallace, John Webb.

Majors—Peter B. Bruin, John Belfield, Wm. Cunningham, Wm Croghan, Wm. Richard Call, Jos. Crockett, Joseph Eccleston, Samuel Finley, Geo. Gilchrist, Thomas Hill, John Hays, Christian Holmer, David Hopkins, Wm. Lewis, Wm Moseley, John Poulson, Charles Pelham, Thomas Ridley, Smith Snead, David Stephenson, John Swan, William Taylor, John Wyllis, Andrew Waggener.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Major General—Robert Howe.

Brig. General—Jethro Sumner.

Colonels—James Armstrong, Thomas Clarke, Selby Harvey, Gideon Lamb, Archibald Lytle, John Patton, James Thackston.

Lieut. Colonels—John Armstrong, Wm. Davidson, Hardy Murfree,

Majors—Reading Blount, Thomas Donohoe, George Doherty, Thomas Hogg, Griffith J. McRee, John Nelson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Major General—William Moultrie.

Brig. General—Isaac Huger.

Colonels—Benard Beckman, Chas. C. Pinckney, Francis Marion.

Lieutenant Colonels—John F. Grimke, Wm Scott, Wm. Henderson.

Majors—Edmund M Hyrne, Ephraim Mitchell, Isaac Harleston, Thomas Pinckney.

GEORGIA.

Brig. General Lachlin McIntosh.

Colonels—Samuel Elbert, John McIntosh.

Majors—John Mabersham, Philip Lowe, Jos. Lane.

FOREIGN OFFICERS.

Major Generals—M. Duportail, Baron Steuben, Marquis La Fayette.

Colonels—Thaddeus Kosciusko, —— Laumoy.

Lieut Colonels—Cambray, Gouvion John Fernant Lewis de Fleury, Gimet. Wirbert.

Majors—Ferdinand de Brahm, J. Murnan, Geo Shaffner, —— Villfranche.

STATE UNKNOWN.

Colonel—Moses Hazen.

Lieut Colonel—Edward Antill.

MR. INGHAM'S ADDRESS

To the People of the counties of Bucks, Northampton, Wayne, and Pike.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The momentous duty, devolved by the constitution on the members of the last congress, has justly excited an earnest anxiety in the public mind, to become accurately and truly informed of every incident connected with the discharge of that duty. This alone would be a sufficient reason for the communication I am about to make to you, but I am also impelled by other considerations to solicit your attention at this time.

An occurrence which happened between Mr. Kremer, a member from this state, and Mr. Clay, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and now Secretary of State of the United States, has been made the occasion of not a little misrepresentation of my conduct and motives, as well by certain public prints, as by the Secretary of State himself. The latter has recently published an elaborate defence of his conduct, in reply to a communication addressed by Mr. Kremer to his constituents, on the 26th of Febuary last. In this paper Mr. Clay has deemed it necessary, in aid of his defence, to charge upon certain persons a "conspiracy," of which he says "Mr. Kremer was the organ." The allegations in support of this charge are, that Mr. Kremer was not the author of the letter to the Columbian Observer; that it was "afterwards adopted as his own," and "to Mr. Crowninshield, late Secretary of the Navy, he declared that he was not the author of the letter;" that "Mr. Kremer would no doubt have made a satisfactory atonement for the injury done him [Mr. Clay] if he had been left to the impulses of his native honesty;" that "Mr. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, got hold of a paper which had been shown to Mr. Clay, containing an explanation, which it was stated Mr. Kremer was willing in his place to make," that "Mr. Ingham put the paper in his pocket, and advised Mr. Kremer not to take any step without the approbation of his friends," that, as Mr. Clay presumes, "he had taken, or rather there had been forced upon him, the advice of his friends and no more was heard of the apology."

Mr. Clay, by these allegations, unquestionably intends to transfer to others whom he designates as *conspirators*, and among whom he endeavors to give me a conspicuous place, as much as possible of the odium he acknowledges to have incurred. If this admitted of a doubt, I could refer to his frequent conversations with those who deemed it their interest to support him, in which, as I was informed, he directly imputed to me the authorship of the letter to the Columbian Observer.

Before I proceed to state facts upon this subject, it may be proper to remark, that I had but little intimacy with Mr. Kremer, before the publication of Mr. Clay's card—less, I am sure, than with any other of my colleagues. Thus circumstanced, I received the paper at my room containing Mr. Clay's card. The first thought suggested by its terms, was that it was a suicidal act of a *desponding* desperado. Further reflection, influenced by a knowledge of Mr. Clay's character and feelings, suggested that the act, however rash in appearance, was deliberately done. Subsequent events have confirmed this opinion. I repaired to the house about the usual time of assembling, where I met Mr. Kremer, and upon making some inquiries, he freely communicated to me the facts and circumstances upon which he relied for the support of the statements contained in his letter. Believing from the representations he made, that he could justify himself, I did not hesitate to give him my opinion whenever he desired it. He was assailed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the influence of whose patronage none can judge, who have not seen and felt it. This assailant was also an aspirant for the presidency of the United States, whose friends, as they often said in my hearing, "held the balance of the approaching election in their hands." Mr. Clay was therefore not only armed with present but prospective power. He had evinced in his card the deepest indignation, and had his intemperate vengeance been directed exclusively against Mr. Kremer, his character as an honest man, and his relation to me as representative from the same state, imposed an obligation of duty to endeavor to have justice done him.

Such was the common feeling of nearly the whole delegation, and if I have become more conspicuous in this matter than my colleagues, I owe it chiefly to the malignity of Mr. Clay; but there were other considerations, uniting with those already mentioned, to determine my conduct upon this occasion. There was, in Mr. Clay's card, a tone of menace, which he seemed to have thought he could not make strong enough for his purpose, without the use of bullying epithets. The menace embraced the whole Pennsylvania delegation, and I had no doubt but it was purposely written, not only to deter them, but others, from pursuing the freedom in their correspondence, of which Mr. Clay has since complained so heavily. "Letters," says he, "were issued from the manufactory at Washington, to some bank after performing long journeys, for Washington consumption." He was attacked, by means of these Washington letters, "simultaneously, from Boston to Charleston." "A crisis appeared to have arisen in his public life," and he "issued his card!" The card was therefore intended, as is now acknowledged, for other letter writers than Mr. Kremer, who were to be deterred from writing by this new species of political argument. Mr. Kremer was to be the ostensible target, while the fire was intended for others; and to give his movement a more imposing and comprehensive effect, the Pennsylvania delegation was embossed in the advance, purposely made so strong as to make retraction seem impossible. In complete confirmation of this impression, as to the object of Mr. Clay in indicting his card, I found, soon after my arrival at the house, on the morning it first appeared, that *his* friends had required of the Pennsylvania delegation, that unless some one would avow the letter, ALL *must disavow it.* The proposition was, however, rejected by the delegation generally, as it deserved to be, and the project was soon after abandoned.

This was the first disappointment Mr. Clay met with in the expected effect of his famous card, and his indignation was levelled at those whom he supposed most active in frustrating his purpose. I claim no merit however on this account. My colleagues required no prompting from me to resist such a demand. They could not but see that such a procedure would expose the delegation to derision and contempt. One member from the state had written a letter offensive to the Speaker, who determines to make the whole delegation answerable for it—with a vindictive threat of personal responsibility—unless the author "*dare unveil himself.*" By the same rule, if the Pennsylvania delegation had not been designated, he might have extended the menace to both houses of congress. Such discipline might do well for the government of convicts, but it could not be tolerated when attempted to be exercised over the representatives of the people of the United States. Pennsylvania had offended Mr. Clay by her united vote for the Hero of New-Orleans. Her position in the union, and her steady character, gave her great power, which Mr. Clay knew, *from experiment*, was not easy to be controlled for his purposes; therefore, whether he regarded the past or the future, there were motives for a man of his feelings and political habits to desire the prostration of that power. Had he succeeded in the attempt to degrade her whole representation, as he wished and expected, it would no doubt have contributed to this object. I will not insult your virtue and intelligence by claiming any favor for myself in resisting the scheme of Mr. Clay, thus to degrade my native state. I have only done my duty. Had I done otherwise, I should deserve your execration. Mr. Kremer never asked my advice as to avowing himself. He had made up his mind before I saw him, and did not attempt to conceal, for a moment, that he was the author of the letter, avowing that he had written several others of the same import to persons, all of whom he could not recollect.

As Mr. Clay and his friends had extended the menace to the whole delegation, I should have felt some delicacy in urging Mr. Kremer to an avowal.—I had indeed little opportunity of advising him, for I do not recollect to have seen him during the day preceding the publication of his card. He was absent from the house, I am confident, for I well remember that inquiries were made respecting him, and it was said that he was very expert in shooting with a rifle, and had gone to try a new one, which he had purchased the day before. On the following morning, Mr. Kremer's card was issued, and a new "crisis appeared to have arisen in Mr. Clay's public life!" As soon as he had read it, he took his resolution, and determined to make his appeal to the house. This new movement was evidently a change of position; he had therefore been foiled in his first and second hope.

The subject was suddenly brought before the house, when it became the duty of every member to consider the principles involved in this case, that he might so act as to make it a safe precedent for the future. After ordering Mr. Clay's appeal to be placed on the journals, the motion to commit was postponed until the next day: but it is proper to remark here, that immediately before Mr. Clay made his appeal, he was actively engaged in endeavoring to drill members into his plans. The house, of all places in the world, was the theatre most favorable for his operations in such a case. It was there his power was most felt; there he had dispensed his patronage for many years; there his prospective influence would be soonest appreciated; he knew how to draw every cord and touch every wire. Great as this power was, he was unwilling to rely upon it alone. He adverted to the political organization of the house. His own friends were about fifty-five in number. These he was sure of, for they had determined to risk their fate with him on a more trying point. Mr. Adam's friends were about sixty two. These he was also sure of, for he still "held the balance in his hand." A single vote of any one of five states would have prostrated their high hopes. Mr. Crawford's force was about fifty-four. If a part of these could be secured, he was sure of success; he therefore directed his whole skill to make a diversion among them, in which he so far succeeded as to venture upon his new resolution.

Such were the arrangements on his part for an eventual discussion and contest, and I would not be blind to what was seen by every one else. Expecting the commitment to prevail, and having heard that Mr. Clay's friends had been caucussing for a committee to be ballotted for by the house, with a view to have justice done to Mr. Kremer, I waited on a friend and colleague of Mr. Clay. I proposed to him that the colleagues of both should agree upon a committee, to be composed of the most dispassionate and unprejudiced members in the house, to have it understood among the members generally that such an arrangement existed, and if they thought proper to vote for such committee, it would tend to promote justice and avoid excitement. Mr. Clay's colleague refused to entertain my proposition, and when I offered to make another, he refused *to hear it.* Upon mentioning this fact to a gentleman well acquainted with Mr. Clay, he observed that "Mr. Clay will never lose the game by neglecting to make the most of his "trumps." My own opinion as to the impropriety and unconstitutionality of the procedure so far as Mr. Kremer was intended to be implicated, was previously fully made up, and I made the proposal as well for the purpose of testing the truth of the rumour of the caucussing, as for securing justice to a colleague under the anticipated decision of the house.

With the distinguished gentleman who opened the debate against the appointment of the committee [Mr. Archer of Virginia] I never exchanged a word on the subject, nor was there any concert that I am aware of, either before or during the discussion.—The course which the discussion took was, however, evidently unexpected to Mr. Clay, and excited the greatest uneasiness. Soon after it commenced, several of his friends were seen most actively engaged in endeavoring to extort from Mr. Kremer some apology for his letter. They pursued him and beset him upon every resting place through the inner and outer lobbies of the house. Their movements attracted the notice of every one within view. Mr. Kremer was flattered and soothed by all the arts that could be brought to bear upon him to offer some explanation, the condition of which was to be a stoppage of all further proceedings. Mr. Kremer's situation was almost as enviable as that of Mr. Clay, when enjoying his "posthumous honors." He remarked to several members in my hearing, "that a most surprising change had taken place." "I have suddenly become," said he, "the cleverest fellow in the world: no people treat me with so much civility and kindness as Mr. Clay's best friends: my letter, they now say, contains nothing against Mr. Clay, and all they want of me is, that I would say that I did not mean more than my letter imports."

These importunities were not confined to Mr. Kremer, but more than one of his colleagues were solicited to use their influence with him. His uniform declaration in answer to these artful entreaties was, that "the letter must explain itself; that he could support all he had said, and would retract nothing." He sometimes added, "that the only *direct* charge against Mr. Clay was, that he had transferred to Mr. Adams," and when it was urged upon him that the letter contained no charge of corruption against Mr. Clay, as was frequently done, it is not improbable that he may have assented; from which Mr. Little and Mr. Diggs, obtained the foundation of their statement. The corroboration of three witnesses to the precise form of words in a sentence of some length, spoken casually in conversation, is not exactly the strongest evidence of substantial accuracy. All who have any experience on such subjects know, that conversations are never recollected by different persons in the same words. I have supposed it possible that some admission as to the character of his letter, by Mr. Kremer, was made to Mr. Brent and Mr. Little, because I am sure they would not intentionally misstate a fact. I am equally sure, however, that they were misled by a reliance upon their memories because the paper which Mr. Clay says I put in my pocket was materially different from Messrs. Brent and Co's. subsequent statement.

This paper was written, as I believe, at the suggestion of, and dictated by, Mr. Brent, immediately after the alleged conversation was said to have taken place, while yet fresh in recollection, and purporting, as I understood, to contain what Mr. Kremer had said to him.

It seems that this paper was shown to Mr. Clay, who no doubt was advised of, and directed, all the movements in operation. His information, however, was not always accurate. This written apology, which, he says, was refused by reason of the advice forced upon Mr. Kremer, by his friends, was not seen by me until the next morning. When it was first offered to Mr. Kremer, he indignantly said that "he would sign no paper," and would not even read it; nor did he read it until Mr. Brent's certificate appeared about three weeks afterwards, when it was only remembered for the sake of being compared with the statement. It is probable, after Mr. Kremer had expressed in so decided a manner his determination to have nothing to do with it, nor to offer any explanation of his letter, in writing or otherwise, that I put the paper into my pocket, for I afterwards found it among my papers. I certainly gave him no advice before his refusal, nor had I any occasion to do it, or to urge him to consult his friends on that subject. I have no hesitation to say, however, that if my advice had been asked, I should have urged him not to sign it, even against the opinion of every other friend he had. I am confident that no human power could have prevailed upon him to sign that paper, or to have retracted a single statement contained in his letter.

To be concluded.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1825.

Gen. La Fayette, after visiting Natchez and St. Louis, was at the mouth of the Cumberland river, on the 2d inst. in a steam-boat bound for Nashville. His movements, so far, have corresponded so nearly with his appointments, that his arrival here on the 25th, may be expected with much confidence.

☞ The meeting of the friends of Internal Improvements, advertised for Wednesday last, was not held, in consequence of the Court's being in session at the time appointed for assembling. It will be observed that a meeting is to be held on Monday next.

Internal Improvement.—At a public meeting held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday week, the expediency of sending delegates to the Harrisburgh Canal Convention, was discussed at great length. Messrs. John Sergeant, B. Chew, Thomas Biddle, J. A. Mahany, W. J. Duane, Josiah Randall, and Judge Duncan, spoke in the affirmative, and Messrs. Kane, Sutherland, Turner Camac, Thomas Earle, and Professor Patterson, in the negative. The meeting adjourned without a decision, and met again on Friday, when, after further debate, the question was carried in the affirmative. Not having seen a full report of the proceedings, we cannot say whether a day was appointed for the meeting of the convention.

The Isthmus Canal.—Mr. Doane and Judge Woodward are amusing themselves and the public, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, by speculations on the consequences which may flow from the construction of the canal across the Isthmus, to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Mr. Doane asserts it to have been ascertained, that the waters of the former, on the coast of Florida, are 19 feet higher than those of the latter ocean, on the opposite coast; and apprehends that on the opening of the canal, the rush of water into the Pacific will be immense, and probably cut a passage for itself, equal in magnitude to the Streights of Gibraltar, in which case it will drain all our coast from the Delaware to Cape Florida, and leave many places high and dry, that are now 19 feet under water; and, more important than all, by adding 19 feet to the descent of the Mississippi, at its mouth, cause that river to deepen its bed, and leave its banks comparatively high, drain its unhealthy and unproductive marshes, and do away the expense of levees. He apprehends, however, that by doing away the Gulph stream, there will be nothing to soften the north-west winds, which will then cause severe frosts, that will destroy the coffee culture in Cuba.

Judge Woodward says that Governor Jay, of New-York, who many years ago devoted much attention to a canal uniting the Atlantic to the Pacific, spoke of the difference of the height of the water on the two sides of the Isthmus, as being only five feet. Whatever the real difference may be, great physical changes, he thinks, must undoubtedly ensue from a junction of the two oceans. Perhaps, he says, the current setting constantly east into the Mediterranean, and that setting constantly west round Cape Horn, would be destroyed.

Those who, with Mr. Doane and the Judge, can apprehend that any great change, good or bad, would be effected in the economy of our globe, by the flow of water thro' a canal 16 or 18 miles long, with a descent of one foot per mile,—which is less than the fall in many of our navigable rivers,—may take comfort from the indubitable fact, that the canal company will have it in their power to use the canal in perfect safety, and regulate the flow of water through it, by the construction of a single lock. It would be a singular idea enough, to imagine the currents of the ocean, and the seasons of the year, if not the position of our earth upon its axis, controlled by the manager of a single canal lock!

"At Payta, in Peru," the writer of a late letter says, "a shower was never known to fall." On this the editor of the Salem Gazette remarks: "The writer is mistaken. Rain, it is true, is considered a prodigy in Payta, as well as in many other parts of South-America, but it has been known to rain there. About a hundred years ago a small quantity fell, and many of the buildings were ruined by it, being built of mud."

Our democratic brethren of the type have, all at once, become quite polite and complimentary towards us, and seem disposed, even, to admit us to all the honors and advantages of free communion and equal fraternity. Why, there is the Beaver Argus, whose hundred eyes nothing can escape, has discovered, and informed the world, that the Pittsburgh Gazette is on the same side with honest John Binns, and his Democratic Press, on the convention question. This is no small praise, democratically speaking, for every one knows what a firm, pure, and honest politician John Binns is—the very leader of the executive in Pennsylvania. Then here is the Pittsburgh Statesman, equally watchful and equally kind, makes us still more democratic, by coupling us with decent Stephen Simpson, of the Columbian Observer, and asserting, that with him, we are supporting George Kremer for Governor of the state.—And, to crown the whole, a most *flaming* Democrat has joked us with the —— Andrews who conduct the Pittsburgh Statesman, the zealous advocates of Governor Shulze and the delegate system! Thus are we associated with all that is pure in democracy, and peculiar in the character of its most enlightened and distinguished editors. The supporters of democracy, therefore, will see the propriety of sending in their subscriptions to us, forthwith.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—Previous to the late presidential election, the federalists of Pennsylvania almost unanimously supported General Jackson. They were induced to do this, partly from their high estimation of his services during the late war, but more particularly from the very liberal and enlightened views which he manifested in his letters to Mr. Monroe, relative to the appointment of public officers. In those letters he styled party names "mere bubbles," said that patriotism was not confined to either party, and that virtue and talents should alone be regarded in the selection of public officers. These sentiments were believed by federalists to be sound, and were highly applauded by the democratic party. General Jackson eventually failed. Mr. Adams was elected, and since his election, among eight or ten appointments, he has selected *one federalist*, Mr. Rufus King, a man inferior to no other in the country, in virtue, talents, or experience.

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Buffalo Journal, May 3.

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But the extent of the calamity had not yet arrived. The steamboat Washington soon after passing up and being hailed, hove too, and a boat load of survivors, supposed to be 12 to 18 in number, their names unknown to our informant, who attempted to get on board of her, were accidently upset and drowned.

There were from 450 to 500 bales of cotton on board the Teche, when she left Natchez. We cannot but feel, says the Louisiana Advertiser, a deep sympathy for this last of the misfortunes of captain Campbell, the worthy commander and part owner of the Teche.

Lumber.—The editor of the *Conewango Emigrant*, estimates the quantity of pine boards and plank, at 20,000,000 feet; 10,000,000 shingles, besides a large amount of square timber, &c. as having descended the Allegheny river this season, from the region of Warren. Value estimated at mill price, $35,000. Unfortunately for the county of Warren, the lumber business has been, and continues to be, carried to excess. The market has been annually depressed by the immense quantities sent down—Agriculture has been neglected. Hence it has followed, that too great a proportion of the proceeds of the trade had to be expended at a distance in procuring the means of subsistence. We were surprized, in an excursion through that county during the last summer, to witness the immense sources of wealth it posesses in the value of its excellent soil, powerful waterfalls, and beautiful and abundant white pine timber. With an extended and judicious system of agriculture, aided by enterprize and industry, we know of no section of the country in which competency and wealth, could be more readily acquired, than in the county of Warren.

Meadville Messen.

Warren, Pa. April 29.—Mr. W. having discovered that some animal had broken into his cellar window and committed depredations on his whiskey barrel, for several nights in succession, procured and set a large bear trap on the cellar floor, directly under the window. "The murky shades of night had hardly shed their sombre gloom to aid the felon in his black pursuit," when the neighbors were alarmed by a terrific yelling proceeding from said cellar window, resembling the human voice. On approaching the window, there was discovered an animal (as Pat describes it) "*of the tax paying kind*," writhing in agony, with one foot in the trap. It happened to be one whose size was better suited to the capacity of the window, and it is believed that the old one possessed the sagacity to let its young down into the cellar, where he could draw out a bottle of the precious *elixir* and reach it to the old above. This belief is strengthened from the circumstance of the old one's being the first on the spot, to assist in relieving its unfortunate young. After considerable effort he was extricated from his sad dilemma, not however, without inflicting a severe wound in the heel, by one of the large spikes or teeth in the jaws of the trap. Had he happened to have stepped on the middle of the trap, the consequence, very probably, would have been the loss of one of his *two* legs. As these animals possess the faculty of communicating their ideas to one another, it is believed that the sad fate of Young Frank will be so generally known, that Mr. W's cellar, at least, will remain unmolested.

Emigrant.

Grand Farce.—The following is the result of the Election held yesterday, for Colonel, in the 84th Regiment, P. M.

John Pluck,	437
Major Benj. Harker,	86
John Ferday, (Whistling Johnny,)	15

Col. Pluck is, as every body knows, Head Groom at the tavern, at the corner of Third and Callowhill streets, and was some months ago chosen commander in chief of "the bloody 84th:" but "the powers that be" refused to commission him, whereupon a second election became necessary, and it has resulted in a manner that must afford sincere pleasure to all "friends to popular rights."

Our people say that the militia system, as at present managed, is "all a farce" and they may as well have a little sport out of it as their superiors. They, moreover, say, that demagogues have been using commissions in the malitia as stepping stones to offices of profit and honor, and that a cure must be found for the evil.

Phil. Gazette.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

May 9 S. B. *Pennsylvania*, from Louisville
12 S. B. *Belvidere*, do

DEPARTED,

6 S. B. *Eliza*, do
10 S. B. *Pennsylvania*, do

☞ There has been a considerable rise in the river within a few days.

☞ It appears from the books of the *Pennsylvania*, that no less than 480 persons took passage in her for the different ports on her last voyage down and up.

Internal Improvements.

THE citizens of Allegheny County, friendly to the Internal Improvement of the state, and who approve of the proposition to hold a Convention on the subject at Harrisburgh, in June or July next, are requested to meet at the Court House on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to said Convention.

A CITIZEN.

May 13.

MILITARY.

THE Young Men of this city and vicinity, who are favorable towards forming a volunteer ARTILLERY COMPANY, are requested to meet at Mr. Crossan's Hotel, *This Evening* (Friday,) at 8 o'clock, P. M. to make such arrangements as will effect an immediate organization of such a company.

MANY.

May 13, 1825.

NOTICE.

THE Young Men of this city, not attached to any of the volunteer corps, are requested to attend a meeting, at Col. Ramsay's Hotel, this evening, (Friday,) at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to join in procession, on the arrival of the Nation's Guest in our city. Those who are desirous to join in the festivities of the day, are invited to attend.

MANY.

Reception of La Fayette.

For sale by Harris & Stockton,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

La Fayette, Military, Masonic and Fancy

GOODS,

AMONG which are—La Fayette BADGES, Waist-Ribbons and Gloves; elegant gilt coat and vest Buttons, with La Fayette's bust; La Fayette Plates, Tumblers, and Cups and Saucers; Swords, Epaulets, Gold and Silver Laces, Gilt and Plated Buttons; all kinds of Plumes, Cords, Sashes, and Military trimmings; National or Revolutionary Cockades, &c. &c. With a variety of other Goods, suitable for Volunteer Companies, Military Officers, &c. &c.

May 13—3t.

WANTED,

1000 Hides of large, unshaved

UPPER LEATHER,

IN the rough, for which the subscriber will pay a liberal price if delivered to him in Baltimore.

James P. Bayless,

May 13, 1825—3t d&t.

FOR HIRE.

A place is wanted for a colored boy, as a

WAITER.

HE is a trusty lad, and can be recommended as a good Cook. Inquire at this office.

May 13, 1825.—tf.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a trust created and in me vested, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, *on Saturday, the 25th day of June next*, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain body or parcel of

LAND,

in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, on Nine Mile Run, lately in the occupation of Col. Dunning M'Nair, containing 865 acres, more or less, being the same premises which the said Dunning M'Nair, by deed dated 23d December, 1797, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c. in and for the county of Allegheny, in book G. pages 387 and 388, in pursuance of previous articles of agreement dated 11th March, 1797, granted and conveyed in mortgage to the President and Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company. The terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.—Any person desirous of examining into the title and condition of the property, can have an opportunity of doing so upon application to the subscriber.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1825.—3t.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 6th instant, an indented girl, named SUSAN RITCHIE, aged about 9 years, fair complexion, dark hair. Had on a cotton plaid frock. All persons are forbid harboring her. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person returning her to me.

William Robinson.

May 13—3t.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

May 3d, 1825.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent, for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

May 13—3t.

LIGHT AND FASHIONABLE

SUMMER WEAR.

A large assortment of fashionable

Crape, Silk, Linen, Worsted, & Cotton

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising all recent varieties, will be found at

HARRIS & STOCKTON'S STORE,

AMONG which are—An elegant assortment of dress, lining, and bonnet Silks; Crapes, Crape Robes and Shawls; black, white, silk, and bobbinet Shawls, Veils, & Fancy Handkerchiefs; a splendid assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS. Also—200 pieces well-assorted British Calicoes, Chintzes, and Ginghams; 50 do. do. Baltimore Calicoes; Men's and Women's Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; Shoes; fine fresh Tea, Coffee and Sugar, &c.

May 13—3t.

THE PITTSBURGH

Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale

322 Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,

SHUTTLES & REEDS,

Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.

OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

May 13, 1825. tf.

NOTICE.

THOSE Gentlemen who have subscribed to the Library of the Tilghman Society of the Western University of Pa. and have not yet paid the amount of their subscriptions, are respectfully informed that they will be called upon, on the 13th inst. when it is hoped they will be prepared to make payment. By order of the Society.

W. W. IRWIN, Secretary.

May 13.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *James Fortune & Co.* Saddle-Tree Manufacturers, was dissolved on the first day of May, by mutual consent. Those who have claims against the said firm, will please to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted are requested to call and pay their accounts to James Fortune, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.

James Fortune,
Luke Fortune.

The Business in future will be carried on by WALTER FORTUNE & SONS, in Fourth St. between Wood and Smithfield Sts. opposite Mr. Joseph Oliver's Bellows Manufactory.

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragemen they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

THOSE having claims against the estate of Walter Fortune, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted will call and pay their dues.

Walter Fortune.

May 13. 3t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER, living in Noblestown, Allegheny county, after much labor and perseverence, is now prepared to exhibit the model of a *Machine, by which the water passing from the main wheel of a mill can be returned to the dam or reservoir above*, and the power required for this purpose is but a mere trifle, compared with the power given, as it will not require more than a man's strength to return all the water into the forebay which may be necessary to propel a mill-wheel. Machinery constructed according to this model, where as much water can be obtained as will supply the waste arising from evaporation, may be always propelled by the same head of water.

James M'Creary.

N. B. All persons wishing to see the model which I have invented, may be fully satisfied with respect to its utility, by calling at my house, in Noblestown.

May 13—3t.

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825.—tf.

WANTED,

Seven or Eight Journeymen

TAILORS.

☞ None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

This paper was written, as I believe, at the suggestion of, and dictated by, Mr. Brent, immediately after the alleged conversation was said to have taken place, while yet fresh in recollection, and purporting, as I understood, to contain what Mr. Kremer had said to him.

It seems that this paper was shown to Mr. Clay, who no doubt was advised of, and directed, all the movements in operation. His information, however, was not always accurate. This written apology, which, he says, was refused by reason of the advice forced upon Mr. Kremer, by his friends, was not seen by me until the next morning. When it was first offered to Mr. Kremer, he indignantly said that "he would sign no paper," and would not even read it; nor did he read it until Mr. Brent's certificate appeared about three weeks afterwards, when it was only remembered for the sake of being compared with the statement. It is probable, after Mr. Kremer had expressed in so decided a manner his determination to have nothing to do with it, nor to offer any explanation of his letter, in writing or otherwise, that I put the paper into my pocket, for I afterwards found it among my papers. I certainly gave him no advice before his refusal, nor had I any occasion to do it, or to urge him to consult his friends on that subject. I have no hesitation to say, however, that if my advice had been asked, I should have urged him not to sign it, even against the opinion of every other friend he had. I am confident that no human power could have prevailed upon him to sign that paper, or to have retracted a single statement contained in his letter.

To be concluded.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1825.

Gen. La Fayette, after visiting Natchez and St. Louis, was at the mouth of the Cumberland river, on the 2d inst. in a steam-boat bound for Nashville. His movements, so far, have corresponded so nearly with his appointments, that his arrival here on the 25th, may be expected with much confidence.

☞ The meeting of the friends of Internal Improvements, advertised for Wednesday last, was not held, in consequence of the Court's being in session at the time appointed for assembling. It will be observed that a meeting is to be held on Monday next.

Internal Improvement.—At a public meeting held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday week, the expediency of sending delegates to the Harrisburgh Canal Convention, was discussed at great length. Messrs. John Sergeant, B. Chew, Thomas Biddle, J. A. Mahany, W. J. Duane, Josiah Randall, and Judge Duncan, spoke in the affirmative, and Messrs. Kane, Sutherland, Turner Camac, Thomas Earle, and Professor Patterson, in the negative. The meeting adjourned without a decision, and met again on Friday, when, after further debate, the question was carried in the affirmative. Not having seen a full report of the proceedings, we cannot say whether a day was appointed for the meeting of the convention.

The Isthmus Canal.—Mr. Doane and Judge Woodward are amusing themselves and the public, through the columns of the National Intelligencer, by speculations on the consequences which may flow from the construction of the canal across the Isthmus, to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Mr. Doane asserts it to have been ascertained, that the waters of the former, on the coast of Florida, are 19 feet higher than those of the latter ocean, on the opposite coast; and apprehends that on the opening of the canal, the rush of water into the Pacific will be immense, and probably cut a passage for itself, equal in magnitude to the Streights of Gibraltar, in which case it will drain all our coast from the Delaware to Cape Florida, and leave many places high and dry, that are now 19 feet under water; and, more important than all, by adding 19 feet to the descent of the Mississippi, at its mouth, cause that river to deepen its bed, and leave its banks comparatively high, drain its unhealthy and unproductive marshes, and do away the expense of levees. He apprehends, however, that by doing away the Gulph stream, there will be nothing to soften the north-west winds, which will then cause severe frosts, that will destroy the coffee culture in Cuba.

Judge Woodward says that Governor Jay, of New-York, who many years ago devoted much attention to a canal uniting the Atlantic to the Pacific, spoke of the difference of the height of the water on the two sides of the Isthmus, as being only five feet. Whatever the real difference may be, great physical changes, he thinks, must undoubtedly ensue from a junction of the two oceans. Perhaps, he says, the current setting constantly east into the Mediterranean, and that setting constantly west round Cape Horn, would be destroyed.

Those who, with Mr. Doane and the Judge, can apprehend that any great change, good or bad, would be effected in the economy of our globe, by the flow of water thro' a canal 16 or 18 miles long, with a descent of one foot per mile,—which is less than the fall in many of our navigable rivers,—may take comfort from the indubitable fact, that the canal company will have it in their power to use the canal in perfect safety, and regulate the flow of water through it, by the construction of a single lock. It would be a singular idea enough, to imagine the currents of the ocean, and the seasons of the year, if not the position of our earth upon its axis, controlled by the manager of a single canal lock!

"At Payta, in Peru," the writer of a late letter says, "a shower was never known to fall." On this the editor of the Salem Gazette remarks: "The writer is mistaken. Rain, it is true, is considered a prodigy in Payta, as well as in many other parts of South-America, but it has been known to rain there. About a hundred years ago a small quantity fell, and many of the buildings were ruined by it, being built of mud."

Our democratic brethren of the type have, all at once, become quite polite and complimentary towards us, and seem disposed, even, to admit us to all the honors and advantages of free communion and equal fraternity. Why, there is the Beaver Argus, whose hundred eyes nothing can escape, has discovered, and informed the world, that the Pittsburgh Gazette is on the same side with honest John Binns, and his Democratic Press, on the convention question. This is no small praise, democratically speaking, for every one knows what a firm, pure, and honest politician John Binns is—the very leader of the caucusites in Pennsylvania. Then here is the Pittsburgh Statesman, equally watchful and equally kind, makes us still more democratic, by coupling us with decent Stephen Simpson, of the Columbian Observer, and asserting, that with him, we are supporting George Kremer for Governor of the state.—And, to crown the whole, a most *flaming* Democrat has yoked us with the —— Andrews who conduct the Pittsburgh Statesman, the zealous advocates of Governor Shulze and the delegate system! Thus are we associated with all that is pure in democracy, and peculiar in the character of its most enlightened and distinguished editors. The supporters of democracy, therefore, will see the propriety of sending in their subscriptions to us, forthwith.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Maclean,—Previous to the late presidential election, the federalists of Pennsylvania almost unanimously supported General Jackson. They were induced to do this, partly from their high estimation of his services during the late war, but more particularly from the very liberal and enlightened views which he manifested in his letters to Mr. Monroe, relative to the appointment of public officers. In those letters he styled party names "mere bubbles," said that patriotism was not confined to either party, and that virtue and talents should alone be regarded in the selection of public officers. These sentiments were believed by federalists to be sound, and were highly applauded by the democratic party. General Jackson eventually failed. Mr. Adams was elected, and since his election, among eight or ten appointments, he has selected *one federalist*, Mr. Rufus King, a man inferior to no other in the country, in virtue, talents, or experience.

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Mr. Miles of Kentucky, who had his foot scalded, had reached N. Orleans, and given the following particulars:—The Teche left Natchez landing after dark on Wednesday evening, with 65 or 70 passengers, many of whom came on board at the moment of her departure, and were unknown to each other. Having proceeded about ten miles, the night proved so dark that captain Campbell concluded to lie by. About 2 o'clock, the steam having been raised, and at the instant of getting under weigh, the boiler burst with a tremendous explosion, every light on board was extinguished and all the hatches thrown off. In the scene of confusion that ensued, a cry was made that the vessel was on fire in her bow.—Mr. Miles informs that anxious to ascertain the truth of this he pressed forward, and fell eleven feet through one of the hatchways, where his foot was scalded in the hot water, and where he should have perished from excessive heat, but for the immediate exertions of the crew who drew him out with ropes. By this time the flames began to ascend and each one made exertions to save himself. Those who could not get on board the yawl (which made three trips to the shore) threw over cotton bales, upon which they floated until her return—and in a short time all the survivors were conveyed to the shore.

But the extent of the calamity had not yet arrived. The steamboat Washington soon after passing up and being hailed, hove too, and a boat load of survivors, supposed to be 12 to 18 in number, their names unknown to our informant, who attempted to get on board of her, were accidently upset and drowned.

There were from 450 to 500 bales of cotton on board the Teche, when she left Natchez. We cannot but feel, says the Louisiana Advertiser, a deep sympathy for this last of the misfortunes of captain Campbell, the worthy commander and part owner of the Teche.

Lumber.—The editor of the *Conewango Emigrant*, estimates the quantity of pine boards and plank, at 20,000,000 feet; 10,000,000 shingles, besides a large amount of square timber, &c. as having descended the Allegheny river this season, from the region of Warren. Value estimated at mill price, $35,000. Unfortunately for the county of Warren, the lumber business has been, and continues to be, carried to excess. The market has been annually depressed by the immense quantities sent down—Agriculture has been neglected. Hence it has followed, that too great a proportion of the proceeds of the trade had to be expended at a distance in procuring the means of subsistence. We were surprized, in an excursion through that county during the last summer, to witness the immense sources of wealth it posesses in the value of its excellent soil, powerful waterfalls, and beautiful and abundant white pine timber. With an extended and judicious system of agriculture, aided by enterprize and industry, we know of no section of the country in which competency and wealth, could be more readily acquired, than in the county of Warren. *Meadville Messen.*

Warren, Pa. April 29.—Mr. W. having discovered that some animal had broken into his cellar window and committed depredations on his whiskey barrel, for several nights in succession, procured and set a large bear trap on the cellar floor, directly under the window. "The murky shades of night had hardly shed their sombre gloom to aid the felon in his black pursuit," when the neighbors were alarmed by a terrific yelling proceeding from said cellar window, resembling the human voice. On approaching the window, there was discovered an animal (as Pat describes it) "of *the tax paying kind*," writhing in agony, with one foot in the trap. It happened to be one whose size was better suited to the capacity of the window, and it is believed that the old one possessed the sagacity to let its young down into the cellar, where he could draw out a bottle of the precious *elixir* and reach it to the old above. This belief is strengthened from the circumstance of the old one's being the first on the spot, to assist in relieving its unfortunate young. After considerable effort he was extricated from his sad dilemma, not however, without inflicting a severe wound in the heel, by one of the large spikes or teeth in the jaws of the trap. Had he happened to have stepped on the middle of the trap, the consequence, very probably, would have been the loss of one of his *two* legs. As these animals possess the faculty of communicating their ideas to one another, it is believed that the sad fate of Young Frank will be so generally known, that Mr. W's. cellar, at least, will remain unmolested. *Emigrant.*

Grand Farce.—The following is the result of the Election held yesterday, for Colonel, in the 84th Regiment, P. M.

John Pluck,	437
Major Benj. Harker,	86
John Ferday, (Whistling Johnny,)	15

Col. Pluck is, as every body knows, Head Groom at the tavern, at the corner of Third and Callowhill streets, and was some months ago chosen commander in chief of "the bloody 84th:" but "the powers that be" refused to commission him, whereupon a second election became necessary, and it has resulted in a manner that must afford sincere pleasure to all "friends to popular rights."

Our people say that the militia system, as at present managed, is "all a farce" and they may as well have a little sport out of it as their superiors. They, moreover, say, that demagogues have been using commissions in the malitia as stepping stones to offices of profit and honor, and that a cure must be found for the evil.

Phil. Gazette.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

May 9 S. B. *Pennsylvania*, from Louisville
12 S. B. *Belvidere*, do

DEPARTED,

6 S. B. *Eliza*, do
10 S. B. *Pennsylvania*, do

☞ There has been a considerable rise in the river within a few days.

☞ It appears from the books of the *Pennsylvania*, that no less than 480 persons took passage in her for the different ports on her last voyage down and up.

Internal Improvements.

THE citizens of Allegheny County, friendly to the Internal Improvement of the state, and who approve of the proposition to hold a Convention on the subject at Harrisburgh, in June or July next, are requested to meet at the Court House on MONDAY next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to said Convention. A CITIZEN.

May 13.

MILITARY.

THE Young Men of this city and vicinity, who are favorable towards forming a volunteer ARTILLERY COMPANY, are requested to meet at Mr. Crossan's Hotel, *This Evening* (Friday,) at 8 o'clock, P. M. to make such arrangements as will effect an immediate organization of such a company.

MANY.

May 13, 1825.

NOTICE.

THE Young Men of this city, not attached to any of the volunteer corps, are requested to attend a meeting, at Col. Ramsay's Hotel, this evening, (Friday,) at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to join in procession, on the arrival of the Nation's Guest in our city. Those who are desirous to join in the festivities of the day, are invited to attend.

MANY.

Reception of La Fayette.

For sale by Harris & Stockton,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

La Fayette, Military, Masonic and Fancy

GOODS,

AMONG which are—La Fayette BADGES, Waist Ribbons and Gloves; elegant gilt coat and vest Buttons, with La Fayette's bust; La Fayette Plates, Tumblers, and Cups and Saucers, Swords, Epaulets, Gold and Silver Laces, Gilt and Plated Buttons; all kinds of Plumes, Cords, Sashes, and Military trimmings; National or Revolutionary Cockades, &c. &c. With a variety of other Goods suitable for Volunteer Companies, Military Officers, &c. &c.

May 13—3t.

WANTED,

1000 Hides of large, unshaved

UPPER LEATHER,

IN the rough, for which the subscriber will pay a liberal price if delivered to him in Baltimore.

James P. Bayless,

May 13, 1825—3t d&t.

FOR HIRE.

A place is wanted for a colored boy, as a

WAITER.

HE is a trusty lad, and can be recommended as a good Cook. Inquire at this office.

May 13, 1825.—tf.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a trust created and in me vested, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, *on Saturday, the 25th day of June next*, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain body or parcel of

LAND,

in Wilkins township, Allegheny county, on Nine Mile Run, lately in the occupation of Col. Dunning M'Nair, containing 865 acres, more or less, being the same premises which the said Dunning M'Nair, by deed dated 23d December, 1797, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c. in and for the county of Allegheny, in book G. pages 387 and 388, in pursuance of previous articles of agreement dated 11th March, 1797, granted and conveyed in mortgage to the President and Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company. The terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.—Any person desirous of examining into the title and condition of the property, can have an opportunity of doing so upon application to the subscriber.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 13, 1825.—3t.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 6th instant, an indented girl, named SUSAN RITCHIE, aged about 9 years, fair complexion, dark hair. Had on a cotton plaid frock. All persons are forbid harboring her. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person returning her to me.

William Robinson.

May 13—3t.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

May 3d, 1825.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent, for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

May 13—3t.

LIGHT AND FASHIONABLE

SUMMER WEAR.

A large assortment of fashionable

Crape, Silk, Linen, Worsted, & Cotton

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising all recent varieties, will be found at

HARRIS & STOCKTON'S STORE,

AMONG which are—An elegant assortment of dress, lining, and bonnet Silks; Crapes, Crape Robes and Shawls; black, white, silk, and bobbinet Shawls, Veils, & Fancy Handkerchiefs; a splendid assortment of Fashionable RIBBONS. Also—200 pieces well-assorted British Calicoes, Chintzes, and Ginghams; 50 do. do. Baltimore Calicoes. Men's and Women's Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; Shoes; fine fresh Tea, Coffee and Sugar, &c.

May 13—3t

THE PITTSBURGH Manufacturing Association

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale

322 Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,

SHUTTLES & REEDS,

Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.

OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

May 13, 1825. tf.

NOTICE.

THOSE Gentlemen who have subscribed to the Library of the Tilghman Society of the Western University of Pa. and have not yet paid the amount of their subscriptions, are respectfully informed that they will be called upon, on the 13th inst. when it is hoped they will be prepared to make payment. By order of the Society.

W. W. IRWIN, Secretary.

May 13.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP of *James Fortune & Co* Saddle-Tree Manufacturers, was dissolved on the first day of May, by mutual consent. Those who have claims against the said firm, will please to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted are requested to call and pay their accounts to James Fortune, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the firm.

James Fortune,
Luke Fortune.

The Business in future will be carried on by WALTER FORTUNE & SONS, 70 Fourth St. between Wood and Smithfield Sts. opposite Mr. Joseph Oliver's Bellows Manufactory.

Walter Fortune & Sons,

SADDLE TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope, from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

SADDLE-TREES,

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

THOSE having claims against the estate of Walter Fortune, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted will call and pay their dues.

Walter Fortune.

May 13. 3t.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER, living in Noblestown, Allegheny county, after much labor and perseverence, is now prepared to exhibit the model of a *Machine, by which the water passing from the main wheel of a mill can be returned to the dam or reservoir above*, and the power required for this purpose is but a mere trifle, compared with the power given, as it will not require more than a man's strength to return all the water into the forebay which may be necessary to propel a mill wheel. Machinery constructed according to this model, where as much water can be obtained as will supply the waste arising from evaporation, may be always propelled by the same head of water.

James M'Creary.

N. B. All persons wishing to see the model which I have invented, may be fully satisfied with respect to its utility, by calling at my house, in Noblestown.

May 13—3t.

REMOVAL.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825.—tf.

WANTED,

Seven or Eight Journeymen TAILORS.

☞ None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

SYMPATHY.

TO ELLEN.

O was not that tear which impressively spoke,
Like the drop that impends from the thorn?
O yes—and that sigh which from Sympathy broke,
Like the breeze on a lowering morn.

O was not that smile which enliven'd her face,
Like the sun that disperses a gloom?
O yes—and those eyes that so sparkled with grace,
Like the meteor-sprite of the tomb.

O was not that boon which to sorrow she gave,
A relief to the breast of despair?
O yes—and when sorrow a blessing shall crave,
She will meet it in Ellen, the fair.

Yes, Ellen, the heart that thy sympathy knows,
Rejoices its balm to infuse;
Seeks objects of sorrow to lessen their woes;
To relieve, when the unfeeling refuse.

CLIO.

HISTORICAL.

From the National Journal.

LEXINGTON BATTLE.

This memorable event occurred April 19th, 1775, and may be considered the opening scene of the war which gave us national independence. Its anniversary has suggested the propriety of giving a succinct history of that glorious day's events. It will not be necessary to review the history of the period; for that is familiar to every one. Nor is there occasion to repeat every anecdote and adventure which tradition has attributed to the heroes of the time, and which has grown more wonderful as the date has receded, and eye-witnesses have disappeared.

But there are well authenticated facts of considerable interest and importance, connected with the transactions of the day, known to individuals yet living, and which were published at the time, which still have not found their way into history. Some historians have omitted them, because the condensed form of their works would not admit of their insertion; others, not finding them noticed in the first history of the period, supposed them, perhaps, mere traditions, and consequently apocryphal; while a third class, English historians, either excluded them through ignorance, or because to repeat them would be to publish and perpetuate the disgrace of their own troops, government, and nation.

My present object will be to embody these distinct facts, and to lay them before my readers, unaided by the charm of an eloquent pen, and destitute of all pretensions to originality, or skill in accomplishing the assumed task.

The authority chiefly relied upon, and to whose narrative reference is intended, whenever inverted commas indicate a quotation, is that of the late patriotic Rev. *Jonas Clark*. He was then minister of Lexington, and witnessed, at a few rods distance, the scene which occurred by the meeting-house. On April 19, 1776, he preached an able and eloquent discourse, commemorating the first anniversary of the battle. This discourse, as its merits claimed, was published, and a few copies are still in existence. To this was appended a minute detail of the transactions, many of which the writer witnessed, and all well known to him.—For he was at his house, but a few rods from the meeting-house, when the alarm was given, and had sufficient opportunity to note the proceedings.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The people of Lexington received on the morning of April 18, 1775, two messages, relative to the British troops. The first was *verbal* and of course less regarded; the second in *writing*, was sent by express from the *Committee of Safety* then sitting in Cambridge. This written message was directed to "Hon. John Hancock, Esq." who, with the Hon. Samuel Adams, was spending the night at the house of the Rev. Jonas Clark, in Lexington. The message contained these warning words—"*Eight or nine officers* "of the *king's troops* were seen just before night, "passing the road towards *Lexington*, in a *mu*-"*sing contemplative posture*: and it was suspected "they were out upon some evil design."—Whether this message contained any other cautions or information, I have not been able to ascertain.

As the Hon. Samuel Adams had been long obnoxious to the British administration, and as the Hon. John Hancock "had been more than once "*personally insulted* by some officers of the troops "in Boston," it was feared that an expedition was preparing to arrest and execute these leaders of the "rebels," as our patriots were then branded.

"To prevent any thing of the kind, *ten or twelve* men" armed themselves and guarded the Rev. Mr. Clark's house through the night.

In the evening, the officers referred to in the message, passed through Lexington towards Concord. At ten o'clock three men on horseback were despatched from Lexington, as a corps of observation, to follow them. In the borders of Lincoln, these three men were made prisoners by the officers, and kept several hours examined, and inhumanly abused. This apparent discovery seemed to disconcert the plans of the officers, who then effected a hasty retreat, and left the prisoners in Lexington, on their return. What the real object of these officers was, has never been ascertained; but the opinion was then, and still is, that they were proceeding to Concord, where Hancock and Adams were supposed to be attending the Provincial Congress, to arrest and convey them to Boston in the night. Their purpose, however, would have been defeated, even if they had not been detected—For Hancock and Adams had providentially retired to spend the night in Lexington, with their fellow patriot and friend Rev. Mr. Clark.

On the morning of April 19th, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a third message reached Lexington. It was by express from the Hon. Joseph Warren, of Boston, it stated that a large body of the "King's troops (supposed to be a brigade about 12 or 1500) were embarked in boats from Boston, and gone over to land on Lechmere's Point, (so called,) in Cambridge, and it was shrewdly suspected, that they were ordered to seize and destroy the stores belonging to the colony, then deposited at Concord."—[It should be noted that the colonial government deposited these stores in Concord, because General Gage had seized the provincial magazine of powder at Medford, and other colony stores in several other places.]

This message spread alarm through the town, and the militia were ordered to assemble forthwith at the usual place of parade by the meeting-house. They did assemble immediately, and were ready to act as duty and prudence might require. Messengers were sent to explore the route of the troops, and, if possible, gain a knowledge of their purpose. Before four o'clock, one messenger returned and said that there was no appearance of troops on the road either from Charleston or Cambridge, and the common opinion was, that the movements mentioned by the Hon. Joseph Warren were only a feint to alarm the people. Upon this intelligence, the militia company was dismissed, but ordered to remain within call of drum. The object was to await the return of the other messenger, who was expected in an hour. But the troops were too wary for him, and reached the place where he was, which was the first intimation he had of their approach. By this accident the people of Lexington had no notice of their approach till the "brigade was actually in the town upon a quick march and not more than a mile and quarter from the meeting-house, and the place of parade."

At half-past four o'clock, "alarm guns were fired, and the drums beat to arms," and the Militia, to the number of fifty or sixty, promptly assembled on the parade ground. Almost at the same moment the British troops arrived, halted about twenty rods before they reached the meeting-house, and were there ordered to "prime and load," which they did. The troops then marched up to the east end of the meeting-house, saw our men about a dozen rods distant to the north. Capt. Parker, who commanded the Lexington company, then ordered his men immediately "to disperse and take care of themselves"—but commanded them "not to fire." The men obeyed instantly, and began to disperse, though many of them loitered, perhaps desirous to see the end.

When the British troops came in sight, one, supposed to be an officer of rank, was heard to exclaim to the troops, "*Damn them we will have them,*" which was followed by a shout and huzza of the British, who rushed on towards our men, who were dispersing. Then three officers, thought to be Col. Smith, Maj. Pitcairn, and another, rode in front of the British troops, and advanced within five or six rods of our men; and one of them cried out "you *villains, you rebels, disperse; damn you, disperse,*" or such like words; and the same, or another, officer exclaimed—"*Lay down your arms, damn you, why don't you lay down your arms!*"

Maj. Pitcairn then fired a pistol towards our militia; and the officer who was now nearest our men and within a few yards of them brandished his sword, and pointing to our men, commanded in a loud voice, "*Fire—by God, fire.*" The command was instantly obeyed by a discharging of arms, and was succeeded by a heavy fire upon our dispersing men, which continued as long as any of our men were within musket shot. By this onset eight of our men were left dead on the field, to wit: Robert Munro, Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Jr. Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington, and John Brown, of Lexington, and Mr. Porter, of Woburn. And ten were wounded, to wit: Jedediah Munro, Thomas Winship, Nathaniel Farmer, John Robbins, Solomon Pierce, John Field, Joseph Comee, Ebenezer Munro, Jr. and Prince (negro), of Lexington, and Jacob Bacon, of Woburn.

General Gage stated to his government, and the world, that the British troops were fired upon from the meeting-house by the "rebels," before the British made the attack. This statement was not true. The fact was, that four of our men were in the meeting-house at the time, providing themselves with ammunition from the town stock. But they had not even loaded their guns, except one man, who never discharged it at all, till the firing commenced.

After this disgraceful action, the British troops formed in a body on the common, back of the meeting-house, fired a volley in token of their triumph, and gave three huzzas.

These troops then left Lexington, and proceeded to Concord. They reached Lexington on their retreat about the middle of the afternoon, or a little later; but they were so worn down by the rough usage received from the patriots in Concord, and by their other fatigues and loss of men, that it was thought they were preparing to surrender at discretion.

They were spared this humiliation, however, by the arrival of Lord Percy with a brigade of 1000 men and two field pieces, who joined them about a mile from Lexington meeting-house, on the Cambridge road. The reinforcement put a stop, for a time, to the firing on both sides. Yet, no sooner did the King's troops begin their retreating march, than our men renewed, with additional intrepidity, their attacks. This skirmishing continued without intermission till the close of the day, when our patriots had pursued them into Charlestown.

On their retreat through Lexington, the British killed Jedediah Munro, who was wounded in the morning; John Raymonds, and Nathaniel Wyman, and wounded Francis Brown, all of Lexington.—The humbled British troops took their revenge for the mortification of being beaten, by committing all manner of outrage during the retreat. In Lexington they reduced three dwelling-houses, two shops, and one barn, to ashes. These were the houses and barn of Deacon Loring; the house of Mrs. Lydia Mulliken, her son's shop, and the house and shop of Mr. Joshua Bond.

Thus ended the celebrated battle of Lexington—an action which led to consequences of the deepest interest and importance to the freedom and happiness of the civilized world.

Uncommon Liberality. A woman whose humble sphere of life had made her consider treacle as the greatest luxury in the world, in sweetening the tea of her master, was surprised to find him decline an extra quantity of molasses, and exclaimed—"Do take some, sir, *if the tea were all molasses, it would not be too good for you.*"

Frugality.—Frugality may be termed the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberty. He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependance, and invite corruption. It will almost always broduce a passive compliance with the wickedness of others, and there are few who do not learn by degrees to practice those crimes which they cease to censure.

Without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be poor.

Our distinguished countryman, Dr. Ramsay, said that if one hour were set apart every day for reading we should not find so many ill-informed citizens in our republic. But, as Holliday says, there are more who lack taste than time for such employment. Were we to spend one hour less in bed than is usual, and devote that to the pursuits of literature, I am sure that the objects proposed by Dr. R. would be easily effected. Seven hours for a student, eight for a laborer, and nine for a *hog*, was the space allotted by Dr. Franklin for rest. It may be questioned, however, whether this is not too much for any except the last of the three enumerated. Dr. Dwight, of Yale College, maintained that four hours were sufficient for a student and in the early part of his life, uniformly practiced what he preached.

Parents are commonly in the habit of sending their children to bed as soon as the sun has fairly set. This I regard as unwise in the extreme. It is a great waste of time, and although at that season of life, children's hours may not be very valuable, yet the habits then acquired never leave them in after-life. If a child has been accustomed at 8 years of age to sleep 12 hours, he will be hardly satisfied with six hours at eighteen. By a proper attention to this subject, there are few who would not find the one hour to devote to the improvement of their minds.

N. Y. Amer.

Kentucky.—Considerable excitement still continues in Kentucky, respecting the two Courts of appeal. It will be recollected that by a law of the State Legislature, the old Court of appeal was disorganized, and a new one constituted. The books, records, papers, &c. in the possession of the old Court, have been forcibly seized by the officers of the new one. Both Courts, however, assembled at Frankfort, at the commencement of the spring term—the new Court meeting on the 1st of April, authorized by the late act; and the old Court assembling in the Church lately occupied by the House of Representatives, without salaries or legislative authority. In this state of things, a number of the distinguished lawyers of the State, among whom we perceive the names of Messrs. Hardin and White, (late members of Congress,) and Messrs. Bibb and Darby, qualified, and were admitted to practice in the new Court. The judges of the old Court, in the mean time, adjourned to the first Monday of October, without deciding on the cases which remain before that Court; or, on the other hand, performing any act of acquiescence in the legislative appointment of the new Court. The excitement prevailing abroad on the subject may be gathered from the circumstance of one grand jury having presented the majority of the Legislature for disorganizing the old Court, and creating new and additional judges; of another, having presented both the Governor and the majority of the Legislature; and of a third having presented the new Court itself. It will give us sincere pleasure to learn that these unfortunate differences have died away, and that a feeling of harmony is restored to the State. *Nat. Jour.*

Governor Shulze has a rare knack at selecting judges, as is exemplified in the appointment of Edward King to be President of the Common Pleas in Philadelphia. This is a dead match to the appointment of Henry Shippen for the west.

Harrisb. Chron.

TEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following TEAS, imported by them from Canton, just received, and all of very *superior quality*.

30	chests Gunpowder	Tea,
100	half chests	do. do.
160	10 catty boxes	do. do.
40	5 catty boxes	do. do.
10	boxes of 2lb. Canister	Tea,
44	chests Imperial	do.
115	half chests	do.
150	10 catty boxes	do.
50	5 catty boxes	do.
10	boxes 2 lb. Canister	do.
400	chests Young Hyson	do.
100	chests Hyson Skin	do.

Simon Gratz & Brothers.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1825—[28—1mo]

The Steam Boat Indiana.

IS now undergoing a thorough repair, under the superintendance of Capt. J. B. ESTES, who has spared no pains in constructing state rooms for the convenience of gentlemen travelling with their families. The main Cabin is extremely well calculated for the comfort of her passengers, being uncommonly wide, well ventilated and lighted. Her after or ladies' Cabin, is also very roomy and convenient for Ladies.

On the part of the Master and crew there will be no pains spared to render comfort and convenience to the passengers.

She draws a remarkably light draft of water and will be in readiness to leave this for Louisville on the 10th May.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Duncan & Forsyth*, or to the Master, on board.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1825.—3t.

Six Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the house of William James, living in Nottingham township, Washington county on the 18th inst. an indented apprentice to the shoemaking business, named JAMES C. GRIFFEE, between the age of sixteen and seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, fair complexion, and light hair. He had on when he went away, a pair of green pantaloons, snuff brown waistcoat, and a brown wamus. The above Reward will be given, but no charges, to any person who will bring him to me, or lodge him in any gaol so that I can get him again. Take Notice, that I do forewarn all persons from harboring said apprentice, as I am determined to put the law in force against them.

Lewis James.

April 29, 1825.—3*

Regimental Orders.

THE 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will parade for drill, viz:—The first Battalion, on *Wednesday*, the 18th, and the second Battalion, on *Thursday*, the 19th of May next, at such time and place as the respective Majors may appoint.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

Captains *E. F. Pratt, Henry Beares*, and *John Cochran*, will compose the Court of Appeal for the first Battalion, and will meet at the house of Samuel Bryson, on Scotch-Hill, on the first Monday of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Captains *John Sheriff, J. M'Curdy*, and *J. A. Armstrong*, will compose the Court of Appeal for the second Battalion, and will meet at the house of George Beale, on the same day and hour.

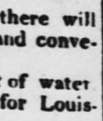
By order of Col. Arthurs.

S. Jones, Adjt.

April 29—3t.

To be Rented,

That very large and commodious BRICK HOUSE,



SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
Wood Street.

April 1—3mo.

HEIST & LESLIE,

Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

ON HAND,

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, NAIL RODS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line OF MAIL COACHES.

New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited. The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week*, in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh,	$10 00
(For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile.)	
From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 5

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y. H. and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1½ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

PROPOSALS,

IN writing will be received by the subscribers until the first day of June next, for keeping that part of the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike Road in repair lying in Allegheny county, for three years. Proposals, to be offered for not less than one mile nor more than five miles. Contractors to find materials for keeping the road in repair with the privileges for procuring the same that the company now has, to give approved security for their agreements and subject to the superintendance of the company.

Robert Stewart,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Thos. Chalfant.

May 6, 1825—4t.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $130 *per annum*.

April 1, 1825.—1y.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent, and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavernkeepers*, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

*** *Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
AGENT.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

SYMPATHY.

TO ELLEN.

O was not that tear which impressively spoke,
Like the drop that impends from the thorn?
O yes—and that sigh which from Sympathy broke,
Like the breeze on a lowering morn.

O was not that smile which enliven'd her face,
Like the sun that disperses a gloom?
O yes—and those eyes that so sparkled with grace,
Like the meteor-sprite of the tomb.

O was not that boon which to sorrow she gave,
A relief to the breast of despair?
O yes—and when sorrow a blessing shall crave,
She will meet it in Ellen, the fair.

Yes, Ellen, the heart that thy sympathy knows,
Rejoices its balm to infuse;
Seeks objects of sorrow to lessen their woes;
To relcive, when the unfeeling refuse.

CLIO.

HISTORICAL.

From the National Journal.

LEXINGTON BATTLE.

This memorable event occurred April 19th, 1775, and may be considered the opening scene of the war which gave us national independence. Its anniversary has suggested the propriety of giving a succinct history of that glorious day's events. It will not be necessary to review the history of the period; for that is familiar to every one. Nor is there occasion to repeat every anecdote and adventure which tradition has attributed to the heroes of the time, and which has grown more wonderful as the date has receded, and eye-witnesses have disappeared.

But there are well authenticated facts of considerable interest and importance, connected with the transactions of the day, known to individuals yet living, and which were published at the time, which still have not found their way into history. Some historians have omitted them, because the condensed form of their works would not admit of their insertion; others, not finding them noticed in the first history of the period, supposed them, perhaps, mere traditions, and consequently apocryphal; while a third class, English historians, either excluded them through ignorance, or because to repeat them would be to publish and perpetuate the disgrace of their own troops, government, and nation.

My present object will be to embody these distinct facts, and to lay them before my readers, unaided by the charm of an eloquent pen, and destitute of all pretensions to originality, or skill in accomplishing the assumed task.

The authority chiefly relied upon, and to whose narrative reference is intended, whenever inverted commas indicate a quotation, is that of the late patriotic Rev. *Jonas Clark*. He was then minister of Lexington, and witnessed, at a few rods distance, the scene which occurred by the meeting-house. On April 19, 1776, he preached an able and eloquent discourse, commemorating the first anniversary of the battle. This discourse, as its merits claimed, was published, and a few copies are still in existence. To this was appended a minute detail of the transactions, many of which the writer witnessed, and all well known to him.—For he was at his house, but a few rods from the meeting-house, when the alarm was given, and had sufficient opportunity to note the proceedings.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The people of Lexington received on the morning of April 18, 1775, two messages, relative to the British troops. The first was *verbal* and of course less regarded; the second in *writing*, was sent by express from the *Committee of Safety* then sitting in Cambridge. This written message was directed to "Hon John Hancock, Esq." who, with the Hon. Samuel Adams, was spending the night at the house of the Rev. Jonas Clark, in Lexington. The message contained these warning words—"*Eight or nine officers* "of the *king's troops* were seen just before night, "passing the road towards *Lexington*, in a *mu*-"*sing contemplative posture*: and it was suspected "they were out upon some evil design."—Whether this message contained any other cautions or information, I have not been able to ascertain.

As the Hon. Samuel Adams had been long obnoxious to the British administration, and as the Hon. John Hancock "had been more than once "*personally insulted* by some officers of the troops "in Boston," it was feared that an expedition was preparing to arrest and execute these leaders of the "rebels," as our patriots were then branded.

"To prevent any thing of the kind, *ten* or *twelve* men" armed themselves and guarded the Rev. Mr. Clark's house through the night.

In the evening, the officers referred to in the message, passed through Lexington towards Concord. At ten o'clock three men on horseback were despatched from Lexington, as a corps of observation, to follow them. In the borders of Lincoln, these three men were made prisoners by the officers, and kept several hours examined, and inhumanly abused. This apparent discovery seemed to disconcert the plans of the officers, who then effected a hasty retreat, and left the prisoners in Lexington, on their return. What the real object of these officers was, has never been ascertained; but the opinion was then, and still is, that they were proceeding to Concord, where Hancock and Adams were supposed to be attending the Provincial Congress, to arrest and convey them to Boston in the night. Their purpose, however, would have been defeated, even if they had not been detected.—For Hancock and Adams had providentially retired to spend the night in Lexington, with their fellow patriot and friend Rev. Mr. Clark.

On the morning of April 19th, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a third message reached Lexington. It was by express from the Hon. Joseph Warren, of Boston, it stated that a large body of the "King's troops (supposed to be a brigade about 12 or 1500) were embarked in boats from Boston, and gone over to land on Lechmere's Point, (so called,) in Cambridge, and it was shrewdly suspected, that they were ordered to seize and destroy the stores belonging to the colony, then deposited at Concord."—[It should be noted that the colonial government deposited these stores in Concord, because General Gage had seized the provincial magazine of powder at Medford, and other colony stores in several other places.]

This message spread alarm through the town, and the militia were ordered to assemble forthwith at the usual place of parade by the meeting house. They did assemble immediately, and were ready to act as duty and prudence might require. Messengers were sent to explore the route of the troops, and, if possible, gain a knowledge of their purpose. Before four o'clock, one messenger returned and said that there was no appearance of troops on the road either from Charleston or Cambridge, and the common opinion was, that the movements mentioned by the Hon. Joseph Warren were only a feint to alarm the people. Upon this intelligence, the militia company was dismissed, but ordered to remain within call of drum. The object was to await the return of the other messenger, who was expected in an hour. But the troops were too wary for him, and reached the place where he was, which was the first intimation he had of their approach. By this accident the people of Lexington had no notice of their approach till the "brigade was actually in the town upon a quick march and not more than a mile and quarter from the meeting-house, and the place of parade."

At half-past four o'clock, "alarm guns were fired, and the drums beat to arms," and the Militia, to the number of fifty or sixty, promptly assembled on the parade ground. Almost at the same moment the British troops arrived, halted about twenty rods before they reached the meeting-house, and were there ordered to "prime and load," which they did. The troops then marched up to the east end of the meeting-house, saw our men about a dozen rods distant to the north. Capt. Parker, who commanded the Lexington company, then ordered his men immediately "to disperse and take care of themselves"—but commanded them "not to fire." The men obeyed instantly, and began to disperse, though many of them loitered, perhaps desirous to see the end.

When the British troops came in sight, one, supposed to be an officer of rank, was heard to exclaim to the troops, "*Damn them we will have them.*" which was followed by a shout and huzza of the British, who rushed on towards our men, who were dispersing. Then three officers, thought to be Col. Smith, Maj. Pitcairn, and another, rode in front of the British troops, and advanced within five or six rods of our men; and one of them cried out "*you villains, you rebels, disperse; damn you, disperse,*" or such like words; and the same, or another, officer exclaimed—"*Lay down your arms, damn you, why don't you lay down your arms!*"

Maj. Pitcairn then fired a pistol towards our militia; and the officer who was now nearest our men and within a few yards of them brandished his sword, and pointing to our men, commanded in a loud voice, "*Fire—by God, fire!*" The command was instantly obeyed by a discharging of arms, and was succeeded by a heavy fire upon our dispersing men, which continued as long as any of our men were within musket shot. By this onset eight of our men were left dead on the field, to wit: Robert Munro, Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, Jr. Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington, and John Brown, of Lexington, and Mr. Porter, of Woburn. And ten were wounded, to wit: Jedediah Munro, Thomas Winship, Nathaniel Farmer, John Robbins, Solomon Pierce, John Ficid, Joseph Comee, Ebenezer Munro, Jr. and Prince (negro), of Lexington, and Jacob Bacon, of Woburn.

General Gage stated to his government, and the world, that the British troops were fired upon from the meeting-house by the "rebels," before the British made the attack. This statement was not true. The fact was, that four of our men were in the meeting-house at the time, providing themselves with ammunition from the town stock. But they had not even loaded their guns, except one man, who never discharged it at all, till the firing commenced.

After this disgraceful action, the British troops formed in a body on the common, back of the meeting-house, fired a volley in token of their triumph, and gave three huzzas.

These troops then left Lexington, and proceeded to Concord. They reached Lexington on their retreat about the middle of the afternoon, or a little later; but they were so worn down by the rough usage received from the patriots in Concord, and by their other fatigues and loss of men, that it was thought they were preparing to surrender at discretion.

They were spared this humiliation, however, by the arrival of Lord Percy with a brigade of 1000 men and two field pieces, who joined them about a mile from Lexington meeting-house, on the Cambridge road. The reinforcement put a stop, for a time, to the firing on both sides. Yet, no sooner did the King's troops begin their retreating march, than our men renewed, with additional intrepidity, their attacks. This skirmishing continued without intermission till the close of the day, when our patriots had pursued them into Charlestown.

On their retreat through Lexington, the British killed Jedediah Munro, who was wounded in the morning; John Raymonds, and Nathaniel Wyman, and wounded Francis Brown, all of Lexington.—The humbled British troops took their revenge for the mortification of being beaten, by committing all manner of outrage during the retreat. In Lexington they reduced three dwelling-houses, two shops, and one barn, to ashes. These were the houses and barn of Deacon Loring; the house of Mrs. Lydia Mulliken, her son's shop, and the house and shop of Mr. Joshua Bond.

Thus ended the celebrated battle of Lexington—an action which led to consequences of the deepest interest and importance to the freedom and happiness of the civilized world.

Uncommon Liberality. A woman whose humble sphere of life had made her consider treacle as the greatest luxury in the world, in sweetening the tea of her master, was surprised to find him decline an extra quantity of molasses, and exclaimed—"Do take some, sir, *if the tea were all molasses, it would not be too good for you.*"

Frugality.—Frugality may be termed the daughter of prudence, the sister of temperance, and the parent of liberty. He that is extravagant will quickly become poor, and poverty will enforce dependance, and invite corruption. It will almost always broduce a passive compliance with the wickedness of others, and there are few who do not learn by degrees to practice those crimes which they cease to censure.

Without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be poor.

Our distinguished countryman, Dr. Ramsay, said that if one hour were set apart every day for reading we should not find so many ill-informed citizens in our republic. But, as Holliday says, there are more who lack taste than time for such employment. Were we to spend one hour less in bed than is usual, and devote that to the pursuits of literature, I am sure that the objects proposed by Dr. R. would be easily effected. Seven hours for a student, eight for a laborer, and nine for a *hog*, was the space allotted by Dr. Franklin for rest. It may be questioned, however, whether this is not too much for any except the last of the three enumerated. Dr. Dwight, of Yale College, maintained that four hours were sufficient for a student and in the early part of his life, uniformly practiced what he preached.

Parents are commonly in the habit of sending their children to bed as soon as the sun has fairly set. This I regard as unwise in the extreme. It is a great waste of time, and although at that season of life, children's hours may not be very valuable, yet the habits then acquired never leave them in after-life. If a child has been accustomed at 8 years of age to sleep 12 hours, he will be hardly satisfied with six hours at eighteen. By a proper attention to this subject, there are few who would not find the one hour to devote to the improvement of their minds.

N. Y. Amer.

Kentucky.—Considerable excitement still continues in Kentucky, respecting the two Courts of appeal. It will be recollected that by a law of the State Legislature, the old Court of appeal was disorganized, and a new one constituted. The books, records, papers, &c. in the possesison of the old Court, have been forcibly seized by the officers of the new one. Both Courts, however, assembled at Frankfort, at the commencement of the spring term—the new Court meeting on the 1st of April, authorized by the late act; and the old Court assembling in the Church lately occupied by the House of Representatives, without salaries or legislative authority. In this state of things, a number of the distinguished lawyers of the State, among whom we perceive the names of Messrs. Hardin and White, (late members of Congress,) and Messrs. Bibb and Darby, qualified, and were admitted to practice in the new Court. The judges of the old Court, in the mean time, adjourned to the first Monday of October, without deciding on the cases which remain before that Court; or, on the other hand, performing any act of acquiescence in the legislative appointment of the new Court. The excitement prevailing abroad on the subject may be gathered from the circumstance of one grand jury having presented the majority of the Legislature for disorganizing the old Court, and creating new and additional judges; of another, having presented both the Governor and the majority of the Legislature; and of a third having presented the new Court itself. It will give us sincere pleasure to learn that these unfortunate differences have died away, and that a feeling of harmony is restored to the State.

Nat. Jour.

Governor Shulze has a rare knack at selecting judges, as is exemplified in the appointment of Edward King to be President of the Common Pleas in Philadelphia. This is a dead match to the appointment of Henry Shippen for the west.

Harrisb. Chron.

TEAS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the following TEAS, imported by them from Canton, just received, and all of very *superior quality*.

30 chests Gunpowder Tea,
100 half chests do. do.
160 10 catty boxes do. do.
40 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes of 2lb. Canister Tea,
44 chests Imperial do.
115 half chests do. do.
150 10 catty boxes do. do.
50 5 catty boxes do. do.
10 boxes 2 lb. Canister do.
400 chests Young Hyson do.
100 chests Hyson Skin do.

Simon Gratz & Brothers.

Philadelphia, April 21 1825—[28—1mo]

The Steam Boat Indiana.

IS now undergoing a thorough repair, under the superintendance of Capt. J. B. ESTES, who has spared no pains in constructing state rooms for the convenience of gentlemen travelling with their families. The main Cabin is extremely well calculated for the comfort of her passengers, being uncommonly wide, well ventilated and lighted. Her after or ladies' Cabin, is also very roomy and convenient for Ladies.

On the part of the Master and crew there will be no pains spared to render comfort and convenience to the passengers.

She draws a remarkably light draft of water and will be in readiness to leave this for Louisville on the 10th May.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Duncan & Forsyth*, or to the Master, on board.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1825.—3t.

Six Cents Reward

ABSCONDED from the house of William James, living in Nottingham township, Washington county on the 18th inst. an indented apprentice to the shoemaking business, named JAMES C. GRIFFEE, between the age of sixteen and seventeen years, five feet four or five inches high, fair complexion, and light hair. He had on when he went away, a pair of green pantaloons, snuff brown waistcoat, and a brown wamus. The above Reward will be given, but no charges, to any person who will bring him to me, or lodge him in any gaol so that I can get him again. Take Notice, that I do forewarn any persons from harboring said apprentice, as I am determined to put the law in force against them.

Lewis James.

April 29, 1825.—3*

Regimental Orders.

THE 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will parade for drill, viz:—The first Battalion, on *Wednesday*, the 18th, and the second Battalion, on *Thursday*, the 19th of May next, at such time and place as the respective Majors may appoint.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

Captains *E. F. Pratt, Henry Beares*, and *John Cochran*, will compose the Court of Appeal for the first Battalion, and will meet at the house of Samuel Bryson, on Scotch-Hill, on the first Monday of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Captains *John Sheriff, J. M'Curdy*, and *J. Armstrong*, will compose the Court of Appeal for the second Battalion, and will meet at the house of George Beale, on the same day and hour.

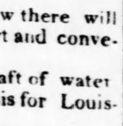
By order of Col. Arthurs

S. Jones, Adjt.

April 29—3t.

To be Rented,

That very large and commodious BRICK HOUSE,



SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
Wood Street.

April 1—3mo.

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Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

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From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia,	6 50
	$16 5

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco, Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Alderman Lowrie's Office,
Is in the North corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

RULES OF COURT.

For Sale at this Office,

RULES for regulating the Practice of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania: Adopted at Williamsport on the first Monday, and at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1824. By order of *William Wilkins*, District Judge. Price 50 cents.

April 8.

ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consinment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-Street, a quantity of

American Patent WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphi prices.

—*ALSO IN STORE*—

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
} Trotter's Rifle Powder
} Kentucky man. Tobacco
} Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

PROPOSALS,

IN writing will be received by the subscribers until the first day of June next, for keeping that part of the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike Road in repair lying in Allegheny county, for three years. Proposals, to be offered for not less than one mile nor more than five miles. Contractors to find materials for keeping the road in repair with the privileges for procuring the same that the company now has, to give approved security for their agreements and subject to the superintendance of the company.

Robert Stewart,
Wm. M'Cullough,
Thos. Chalfant.

May 6, 1825—4t.

ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH.

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

MR. SCOTT

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

Boarders and Scholars.

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society.—For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetorie, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $130 *per annum*.

April 1, 1825.—1y.

COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES, SALT TUBE, &c. &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 coats on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ per roll.
do.	border,	25
Whitewashing,		37½ per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent, and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether, Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac, Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers, St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors, Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavernkeepers*, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

*** *Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality. Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.

Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT.*